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The Bible Outlined In a Hundred Lessons

BY

J. P. Sewell and G. A. Klingman

ABILENE, TEXAS.

"AND THEY SHALL ALL BE TAUGHT OF GOD."
John 6:45.

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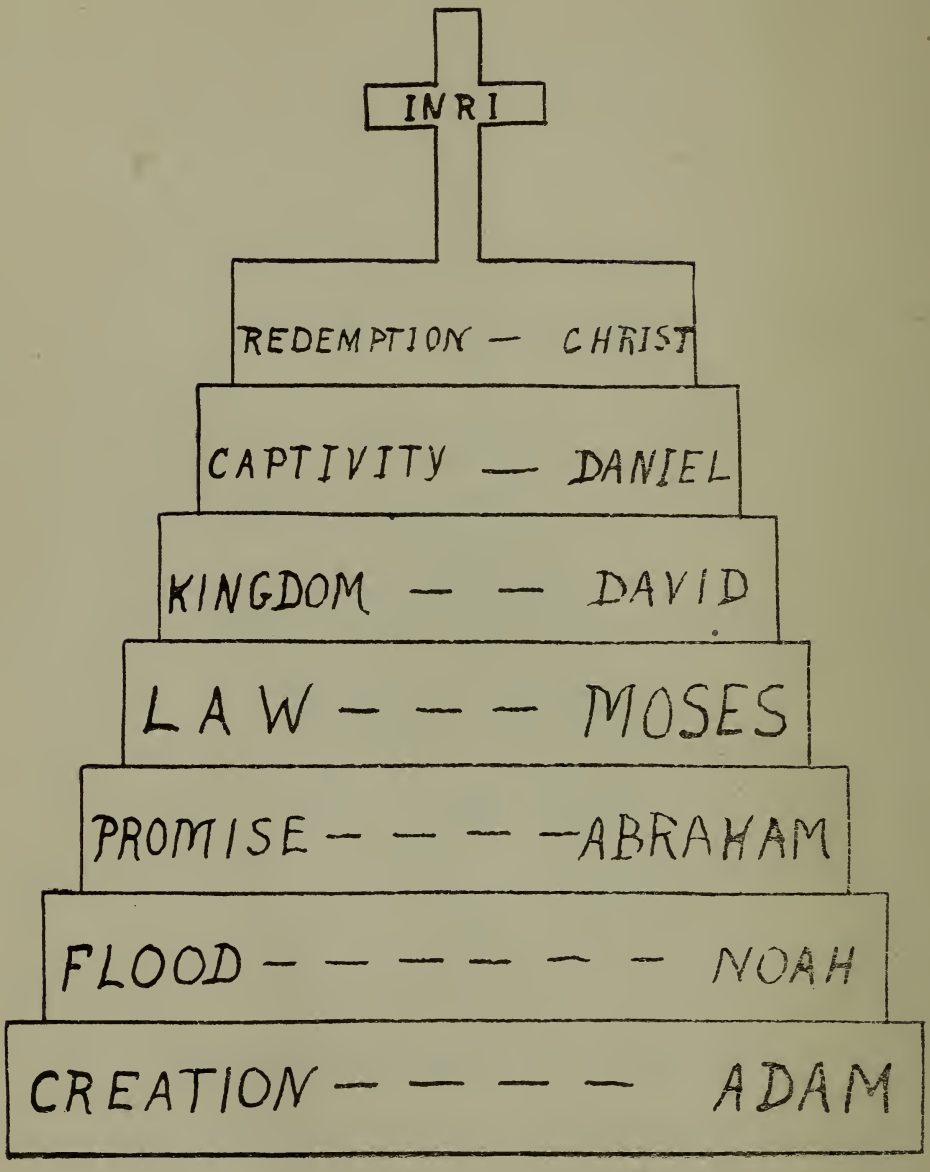
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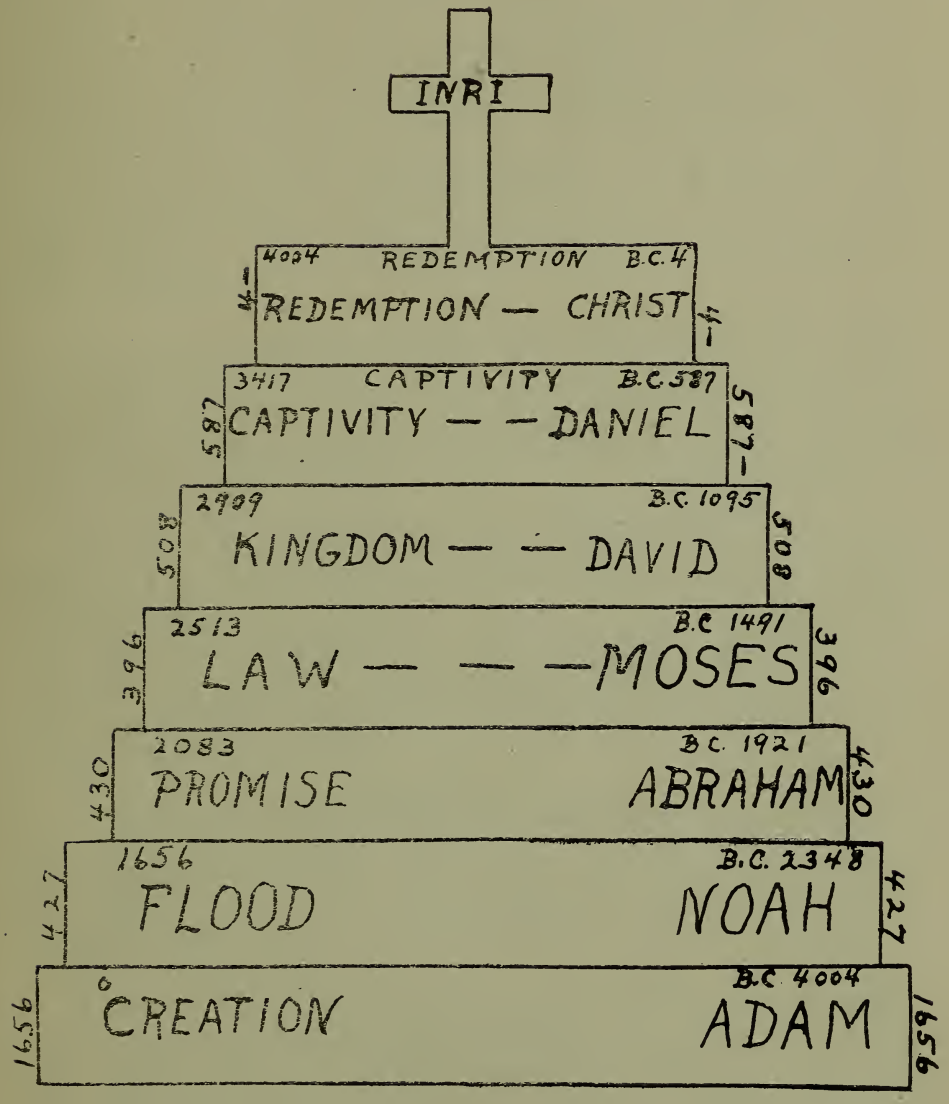
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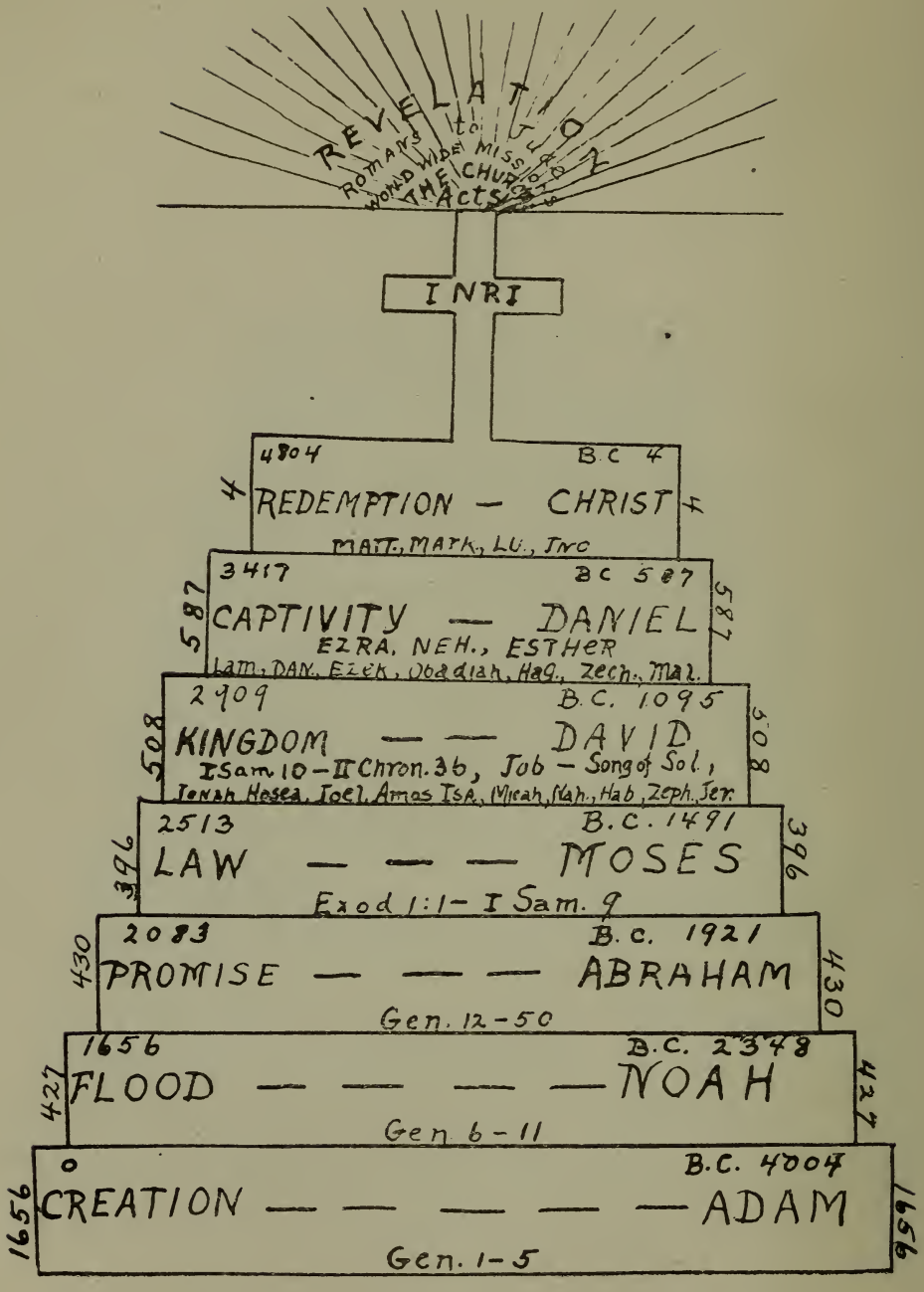
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PREFACE.

We have tried to arrange these lessons for use in the class rooms of our schools and colleges. The entire ground may be covered conveniently in the thirty-six weeks which count as a school-year. In our own classes we have adopted the method of taking ten or twelve lessons (one each day) and then reviewing and giving a monthly test; at the end of the term of three months we have an examination of the work done during the term. Due allowance is made for the time required for enrollment, classification, term examinations, holidays, etc.

These Lessons may also be conveniently used for Bible study on Sundays. The work of teaching these lessons may be made simple enough for Primary pupils and at the same time every grade of pupils from Primary to Adults may be carried successfully through this course of Bible Study.

Special Bible classes may also be organized to take this course in a shorter period of time. Churches will do well to meet every day for Bible Study during their protracted meetings. With a good leader the congregation can be taken through this course in two or three weeks by spending an hour together every morning or afternoon for this important work.

The general plan of developing the lessons by Periods is that followed by brother and sister J. P. Sewell in a series of Bible Lessons prepared by them and published in THE MESSENGER, in 1910-11, during their stay in San Angelo, Texas.

With the hope that this outline shall stimulate Bible study, and with the prayer that God may richly bless those who avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded, we send it forth upon its mission.

Jesse P. Sewell.
Geo. A. Klingman.

LESSON ONE.

THE BIBLE AND ITS DIVISIONS.

OUTLINE.

1. The word "Bible" comes from the Greek and means "Book." It is used in forty-five passages in the New Testament. (Matt. 1:1; Mark 12:26; Luke 4:17; etc.)

2. In the Bible itself we find the following expressions referring to God's revelation to man: (1) The Book, Psa. 40:7; (2) Book of the Lord, Isa. 34:16; (3) Book of the Law, Neh. 8:3, Gal. 3:10; (4) Good word of God, Heb. 6:5; (5) Holy Scriptures, Rom. 1:2; (6) Law of the Lord, Psa. 1:2; (7) Oracles of God, Rom. 3:2; (8) Scriptures, I Cor. 15:3; (9) Scriptures of Truth, Dan. 10:21; (10) Sword of the Spirit, Eph. 6:17; (11) The Word, Jas. 1:21; (12) Word of God, Lu. 11:28; (13) Word of Christ, Col. 3:16; (14) Word of Life, Phil. 2:16; (15) Word of Truth, II Tim. 2:15; (16) Sacred Writings, II Tim. 3:15.

3. The Bible is composed of two parts: the Old Testament and the New Testament. In II Cor. 3:14 we find the expression "old covenant" referring to the Law, in II Cor. 3:6 we have the expression "new covenant," referring to the Gospel.

4. The Old Testament contains thirty-nine books. There are three letters in the word "old" and nine letters in the word "testament;" place three and nine side by side and you have 39.

5. The New Testament contains twenty-seven books. Three letters in the word "new" and nine in the word "testament;" multiply nine by three and you have 27.

6. The Old Testament books may be divided conveniently into (1) The Pentateuch (Greek for "Five-fold") or Books of the Law: Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy; (2) History: Joshua to Esther, 12 books; (3) Poetry: Job to Song of Solomon, 5 books; (4) Prophecy: Isaiah to Malachi, 17 books.

7. The Jews divided the Old Testament into (1) The Law of Moses, (2) The Prophets, (3) The Psalms. Luke 24:44.

8. The New Testament books may be divided into (1) History, five books, (2) Doctrine, twenty-one books, (3) Prophecy, one book.

9. The purpose of the Old Testament: (1) To give us authentic history, (2) To make known to us the principles of God's dealings with man (I Cor. 10:11); (3) To reveal God's plan of Redemption through the selection of one family through which to teach man how to worship God and through whom the Messiah was to come (Gal. 3:19; 4:4-5); (4) To be our pedagogue (tutor) to bring us to Christ (Gal. 3:24-25.)

10. The purpose of the New Testament: (1) To produce faith in Jesus as the Christ, the Son of God (Jno. 20:30-31, Rom. 10:17); (2) To save believers (Rom. 1:16, I Cor. 15:1-2); (3) To teach people how to live the Christian life (Romans to Jude, 21 letters written for this purpose); (4) To present the future glory and triumph of the church (Revelation).

QUESTIONS.

(1) What does the word "Bible" mean? In how many passages is it used in the New Testament?

(2) How many different expressions are used in the Bible to denote God's revealed word? Name them.

(3) Of how many parts is the Bible composed? What are they called in II Cor. 3?

(4) How many books in the Old Testament? How may you remember the number easily?

(5) How many books in the New Testament? How may the number be remembered easily?

(6) Into what four parts may the Old Testament books be divided? Name them.

(7) Into how many parts did the Jews divide the Old Testament Scriptures? What are they and where do you find them named?

(8) Give the three divisions of the New Testament books.

(9) State the four purposes of the Old Testament.

(10) State the four purposes of the New Testament.

Commit to memory II Tim. 2:15:

"Give diligence to present thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, handling aright the word of truth."

Learn the names of the first five books of the Old Testament—Genesis (Beginnings, Origins); Exodus (The Way out); Leviticus (Concerning the tribe of Levi); Numbers (Numbering the children of Israel); Deuteronomy (Spoken the second time; Moses reviews the law).

LESSON TWO.

BIBLE HISTORY CONSIDERED BY PERIODS.

Consult Plates 1, 2, 3, 4, pages 3-6.

QUESTIONS.

(1) Name the seven periods of Bible History as given on Plate No. 1.

(2) Give the names of the seven leading characters in these periods.

(3) How much scripture is covered by the first period?

(4) What scripture covers the second period? The third? The fourth?

(5) Give the scripture references for the fifth period; the sixth; the seventh.

(6) Between what events is the first period? The second? The third? The fourth? The fifth? The sixth? The seventh?

(7) Give the dates of each of the periods and the number of years covered by each period.

(8) Draw the diagram on Plate No. 1.

(9) Insert the names of the periods and the names of the leading characters.

(10) Insert the scripture references and the dates.

Commit to memory I Cor. 10:11—

"Now these things happened unto them by way of example; and they were written for our admonition, upon whom the ends of the ages are come."

Learn the names of five more books of the Bible—Joshua, Judges, Ruth, I Samuel, II Samuel. Repeat the first ten.

LESSON THREE.

FIRST PERIOD: CREATION TO FLOOD ALSO CALLED "ANTEDILUVIAN"—"BEFORE THE FLOOD."

4004-2348 B. C.—1656 years. Gen. 1-5.

OUTLINE.

1. This period extends from the time of "the first day" to the time of the flood: 4004 to 2348 B. C., covering 1656 years.

2. The scriptures: Genesis 1-5.

Commit to memory II Tim. 2:15—

"Give diligence to present thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, handling aright the word of truth."

Learn the names of the first five books of the Old Testament—Genesis (Beginnings, Origins); Exodus (The Way

3. In these five chapters we have the most ancient authentic history known.

4. Only five chapters are used to cover a period of 1656 years. Only a very few of the events during this time are recorded. Genesis was not written for the purpose of giving a detailed account of everything that happened.

5. We do not know when "the beginning" was; we date history from the time that God created man and placed him in the Garden of Eden.

6. The order of events: (1) Creation, Gen. 1-2; (2) Garden of Eden, Gen. 2; (3) The Temptation and Fall, Gen. 3; (4) Cain and his descendants, Gen. 4; (5) Seth and his descendants, Gen. 5.

7. The order of God's work during the six days: (1) Day and Night; (2) The Firmament; (3) Seas, herbs, fruit-trees, grass; (4) Sun, Moon, and Stars; (5) Fish and Birds; (6) Cattle, Creeping things, Beasts, Man. Gen. 1.

8. On the seventh day God rested from all his works and he blessed and hallowed the seventh day. This day is called Sabbath. The word "Sabbath" comes from the Hebrew and means "rest." Gen. 2:1-3.

9. In the first chapter of the Bible we have the "Genesis" ("The Beginning" or "Origin") of: (1) The Heavens

and the Earth, (2) Day and Night, (3) The Firmament, (4) Dry Land and Seas, (5) Vegetation, (6) Sun, Moon, and Stars, (7) Seasons and Years, (8) Animal Life, (9) Man, (10) Marriage.

10. In Genesis 2-5 we have: (1) The first Sabbath, (2) The first rain, (3) The first Garden, (4) The first lie, (5) The first temptation and sin, (6) The first confession, (7) The first shame, (8) The first curse, (9) The first sorrow and suffering, (10) The first thorns and thistles, (11) The first toil, (12) The first promise of a Redeemer, (13) The first offerings to God, (14) The first murder, (15) The first death, (16) The first city, (17) The first ranch life and living in tents, (18) The first musical instruments, (19) The first work in metals, (20) The first plural marriage, (21) The first poem (Gen. 4:23-24).

QUESTIONS.

(1) What is the first period called? How far does it extend? Between what events? What dates? How many years?

(2) How much Scripture covered?

(3) What relation does this period sustain to all other history?

(4) Was Genesis written to give a detailed account of everything that happened? If you were to write a history covering 1656 years how much could you tell in five chapters of the same length as the first five chapters in Genesis?

(5) When was "the beginning?" How do we date history?

(6) State the order of events in Genesis 1-5.

(7) What was done the first day? The second? The third? The fourth? The fifth? The sixth?

(8) What is the seventh day called and why?

(9) Of what do we have the "beginning" in chapter one?

(10) Give a list of "first things" recorded in chapters 2-5.

Commit to memory: John 1:1-3—

"In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was GOD (emphasize the word

GOD). The same was in the beginning with God. All things were made through him; and without him was not anything made that hath been made."

Learn the names of seven more books of the Bible—I and II Kings, I and II Chronicles, Ezra, Nehemiah, Esther. Repeat the names of the seventeen books—Genesis to Esther.

LESSON FOUR.

FIRST PERIOD—CREATION—(continued)

4004-2348 B. C.—1656 years. Genesis 1-5.

OUTLINE.

1. God made the heavens and the earth. Gen. 2:1,4. They were created through the word of God (Heb. 11:3) and the things which are seen have not been made out of that which appears. How much more simple and sublime is this revelation as to the origin of the material universe than any of the attempted explanations set forth by man. Many theories have been advanced, but not one has proved to be correct; on the other hand, all of them have been "exploded;" they do not stand the test of revelation nor that of science.

2. God made man out of the dust of the ground and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life and "man became a living soul" (Gen. 2:7). There is not the remotest hint in all the Bible of the theory that man evolved from the lower orders of life. God created man in his own image. It is scientifically demonstrated that man's body is of the earth, earthy; all the simple elements found in the human body are found in the earth; the body returns to the dust from which it was taken. The theory of organic evolution has long ago been "exploded" by scientists themselves.

3. God planted a garden eastward in Eden. (Read carefully Gen. 2:8-15) The most reliable authorities believe that this garden was located in the fertile district of Mesopotamia. Two of the rivers (Euphrates and Hiddekel or Tigris have been identified).

4. The man was placed in the garden "to dress it and to keep it;" he was permitted to eat of all the fruit except

that of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil. God placed before man, life and death, and the man had the power of choice. Gen. 2:16-17.

5. The beasts and the birds were also made out of the ground; they were brought to the man who gave names to them all. Gen. 2:18-20.

6. God created a help suitable for man; a rib was taken out of the man and God formed a woman. She was called Woman because she was taken out of the man. Gen. 2:20-25.

7. The serpent beguiled the woman; she ate of the forbidden fruit and gave also unto her husband; this sin brought death into the world; it was a rejection of God's authority; Adam and Eve deliberately violated one of God's positive laws. A positive law is one that is placed (positum, from pono, I place) upon the authority of him who gives the law or commandment, therefore, ignoring God's prohibition and eating of the forbidden fruit, has involved the human family in such terrible consequences.

8. The man, the woman, the serpent, and the ground cursed of God on account of the sin brought into the world through man. Gen. 3:8-21. The man and his wife cast out of the garden. Gen. 3:22-24.

9. Sin was introduced into the world through man (Rom. 5:12); the "Old Serpent" played upon the word "death," and tried to explain away the meaning of God's word; an appeal was made to Eve's "lust of flesh, lust of the eye, and vainglory of life" (Gen. 3:6, and compare I Jno. 2:16).

10. In pronouncing the death penalty upon man, God provided a way by which we could be delivered from "the bondage of corruption into the liberty of the glory of the children of God" (Rom. 8:20-21); and in the statement "He shall bruise thy head, and thou shalt bruise his heel," we find a hint of the coming Messiah who shall crush the "serpent" and overcome the Devil.

QUESTIONS.

(1) Who made the heavens and the earth? How? How may we understand this? What about the different

theories of man concerning the origin of the material universe?

(2) How was man made? Is the Darwinian theory of evolution in harmony with the Bible? Is it scientific?

(3) Where did God plant a garden? Is any portion of it identified?

(4) What prohibition did God place upon man when he put him in the garden?

(5) Out of what were the beasts and birds made? Who named them?

(6) How did God make the woman? Why did Adam call her "Woman?"

(7) How was the woman tempted? By whom? How was the man tempted? Why was this sin punished so terribly? What kind of law did Adam and Eve violate when they ate the forbidden fruit?

(8) What curse was pronounced upon the man? The woman? The serpent? The ground?

(9) How was sin introduced into the world? To what did the serpent appeal when he tempted the woman?

(10) From what does death deliver us? What is the probable meaning of the expression, "He shall bruise thy head, and thou shalt bruise his heel?"

Commit to memory Heb. 11:3—

"By faith we understand that the worlds were framed by the word of God, so that what is seen hath not been made out of things which appear."

Learn the names of five more books of the Bible: Job, Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes (Preacher), Song of Solomon. Repeat the names of twenty-two books—Genesis to Song of Solomon.

LESSON FIVE.

FIRST PERIOD—CREATION—(concluded)

4004-2348 B. C.—1656 years. Gen. 1-5.

OUTLINE.

1. In Gen. 4:1-2 we have introduced to us two sons of Adam; one of them was named Cain and the other Abel;

Abel was a keeper of sheep, but Cain was a tiller of the ground.

2. In the process of time (we are not told when) Cain and Abel offered up sacrifices to God (Gen. 4:3-4). Abel's offering was accepted, but Cain's was rejected; Abel made his offering by faith (Heb. 11:4); since faith comes by hearing, and hearing by the word of God (Rom. 10:17) we conclude that Abel brought just what God required and Cain did not bring the proper sacrifice. "God is no respecter of persons" (Acts 10:34). He accepted Abel's offering because it was made by faith.

3. Cain becomes angry; God talks with him showing him the difference as to results between doing well and not doing well. Gen. 4:5-7.

4. Cain tells Abel, and while out in the field, Cain kills Abel. Gen. 4:8.

5. Jehovah meets Cain and asks him about his brother. Cain replies, "I know not; am I my brother's keeper?" Gen. 4:9.

6. The Lord punishes Cain and places a mark upon him. Gen. 4:10-15.

7. Some of Cain's descendants and their occupations. Gen. 4:16-22.

8. Lamech kills a man; the first poem. Gen. 4:23-24.

9. Birth of Seth and Enosh; men call upon the name of Jehovah. 25-26.

10. Genealogy from Adam to Shem. Gen. 5.

QUESTIONS.

(1) What two sons of Adam are mentioned in Gen. 4:1-2? What occupations did they follow? Were there only four people living at this time? See verse 14. Why are only four mentioned? It was not necessary to mention any other persons. Remember that the first five chapters of Genesis cover 1656 years of history.

(2) Why was Abel's sacrifice accepted and Cain's rejected? Is God a respecter of persons?

(3) Why did Cain kill Abel? Because his own works were evil and his brother's were righteous. I Jonh 3:12. Cain did not please God with his sacrifice; then he became

angry and his countenance fell; because Abel's offering was accepted, Cain became jealous of his brother and this led to the murder.

(4) After God talked with Cain where does Cain go? Did Abel suspect Cain's motive?

(5) How does Cain talk to God when God asks him about his brother? Point out all of Cain's mistakes in this account.

(6) What was Cain's punishment? Why did God put a mark on him?

(7) Where did Cain go when God banished him? The word "Nod" means "Wandering." Did Cain find a wife in the land of Nod? No; he was married before he killed Abel. This murder was committed when Cain and Abel were old enough to offer sacrifice, and when there were quite a number of people on the earth. The expression "Cain *knew* his wife" does not mean that he just then met her for the first time. Who built the first city? (verse 17). Who was "the father of such as dwell in tents and have cattle?" (verse 20). Who was the inventor of musical instruments? (verse 21). Who was the first worker in metals? (verse 22).

(8) What is the oldest poem on record? (verses 23, 24). Did Lamech kill one man or two? He killed one man; in Hebrew poetry the thought is often expressed in two or three different ways; this is called "parallelism." We would say: "I have slain a man"—"he was a young man."

(9) Why mention Seth and Enoch and not tell us of any other children that Adam and Eve may have had? The Messiah came through Seth. What is meant by the expression "Then began men to call upon the name of Jehovah?" Possibly the beginning of public worship. They worshipped in the name of Jehovah.

(10) How long did Adam live? 5:5. What happened to Enoch and why? 5:24 and Heb. 11:5,6. Who lived the longest? 5:27. Who was Noah's father? 5:28. Was he the same Lamech we read of in the fourth chapter? How many generations from Adam to Noah? How old was Noah when he begat Shem, Ham and Japheth? Who are the descendants of Shem? of Ham? of Japheth?

Commit to memory, I John 3:15.

"Whosoever hateth his brother is a murderer; and ye know that no murderer hath eternal life."

Learn the names of five more books of the Bible: Isaiah, Jeremiah, Lamentations, Ezekiel, Daniel. Repeat the names of the books from Genesis to Daniel: Five books of the Law; Twelve books of History, Five books of Poetry, and five of the Prophetical books.

LESSON SIX.

SECOND PERIOD—THE FLOOD.

2348-1921 B. C.—427 years. Gen. 6:11.

NOAH.

ALSO CALLED "POST-DELUVIAN."
"AFTER THE FLOOD."

OUTLINE.

1. The Cause of the Flood. Gen. 6:1-5; also verses 11 and 12.
2. God determines to destroy man. 6-7.
3. Noah finds favor with God. 8-10.
4. God commands Noah to build an ark. 13-16.
5. God makes a covenant with Noah and tells what to bring into the ark. 17-22.
6. Noah and his house enter the ark with all that God told him to take with him; after seven days the flood came. 7:1-16.
7. Duration, extent and effects of the flood. 17-24.
8. God remembers Noah and causes the waters to subside. 8:1-5.
9. Noah sends out a raven. 6-7.
10. Noah sends forth a dove three times. 8-12.

QUESTIONS.

(1) Who were the "Sons of God" that married "the daughters of men?" In all probability these were the descendants of Seth who "called on the name of the Lord;" they married women who probably were the descendants

of Cain. Gen. 6:2. These mixed marriages resulted in moral corruption and violence. What was the cause of the flood? Verses 11 and 12.

(2) In what sense did God repent? God does not repent of sin, for he has no sin (See Numbers 23:19), but God is grieved on account of our sin. Neither did God repent because he thought he had made a mistake; God makes no mistakes. The expression used in verse 6 show how much God hates sin.

(3) Why did Noah find favor with God? 6:9 and Hebrews 11:7.

(4) Of what was the ark built? What were its dimensions? How much is a cubit? From the elbow to the tip of the middle finger; about 18-in. How many stories had the ark? Was it large enough to hold all that Noah was commanded to take into it including enough food for all the time they were in the ark? Yes. Was it built in proper proportion? The very proportion that the science of ship-building has found to be the best.

(5) What did God tell Noah to take into the ark? 18-21.

(6) How long after Noah entered into the ark before the flood came? 7:4 and 10. How long did it rain? 12. What else contributed to the flood? 11.

(7) How high did the waters rise above the mountains? See verse 20. How long did the waters prevail? Verse 24. What was the effect of the flood? See verses 21-23.

(8) What caused the waters to subside? 8:1-2. When and where did the ark rest? 4. Where is Mt. Ararat? When were the tops of the mountains seen? 5.

(9) What did Noah send out of the ark first? 7.

(10) What did Noah send out next? How many times was the dove sent out?

Commit to memory II Peter 3:5-7.

"For this they wilfully forget, that there were heavens from of old, and an earth compacted out of water and amidst water, by the word of God; by which means the world that then was, being overflowed with water, perished, but the heavens that now are, and the earth, by the same

word have been stored for fire, being reserved against the day of judgment and destruction of ungodly men."

Learn the names of five more books of the Bible: Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah. Repeat the names of the books from Genesis to Jonah.

LESSON SEVEN.

SECOND PERIOD—FLOOD—(continued)

2348-1921 B. C.—427 years. Genesis 6-11.

OUTLINE.

1. The end of the flood; the earth dry; Noah leaves the ark. Gen. 8:13-19.
2. Noah builds an altar to God and offers sacrifice; God is pleased and makes a great promise. 8:20-22.
3. God blesses Noah; permits the eating of animal food but forbids the eating of flesh with the life thereof. 9:1-7.
4. God makes a covenant with Noah and uses the rainbow as a token. 9:8-17.
5. The earth is re-peopled by Noah and his three sons. 9:18-19.
6. Noah plants a vineyard; drinks too much wine; his son Ham brings upon himself a curse. Gen. 9:20-29
7. The "generations" of the sons of Noah. Gen. 10:1-32.
8. The building of the tower of Babel. Gen. 11:1-9.
9. The ancestral line of the Messiah continued through Shem. Gen. 11:10-25.
10. Abram is introduced; departure from Ur of the Chaldees and residence in Haran. 11:26-32.

QUESTIONS.

(1) When were the waters dried up from off the earth? 8:13. When was the earth dry? Verse 14. When did Noah leave the ark? 15. How long were they in the ark? See verse 14 and 7:6, 11.

(2) What was the first thing Noah did after leaving the ark? 8:20. What promise did Jehovah make? 21, 22.

(3) What blessing did Jehovah pronounce upon Noah and his family? What did he permit them to eat? What

did he forbid? 9:3, 4. What did he require at the hand of every beast and man? 9:5. What great law is announced in verse 6? Upon what principle is it based? See latter part of verse 6?

(4) What covenant does God make with Noah and his descendants and with every living thing upon the earth? 9:8-11. What does he use as a token? 12-17.

(5) By whom was the whole earth re-peopled? 9:18,19. Here we have a new beginning for the human race.

(6) What sin did Noah commit and what were some of the evil effects and results? 9:20-25. What curse was pronounced upon Canaan and what blessings upon Shem and Japheth? 9:25-27.

(7) Where did the descendants of Japheth settle? 10:5. Who is called "a mighty hunter?" 10:8-9. What great city did he build? 10:11. Of which son of Noah did the Philistines descend? See verse 14 and compare verse 6. From whom did the Canaanites come? Verses 15-18 and see verse 6. Through which of the sons of Noah did the Messiah come? 10:21 and see 11:10-26.

(8) How many languages did the people at first speak? 11:1. What did they decide to do and why? How did God punish their pride? 11:7, 8. What was the tower called and why? 11:9.

(9) How many generations from Shem to Abram? 11:10-26.

(10) Who was Abram's father? 11:27. Who were his brothers? 27. Who was Lot's father? 27. Who was Abram's wife? 29. Who was Nahor's wife? 29. Where is Ur of the Chaldees? See map. Where is Haran? See map. Where did Abram's father die? 32.

Commit to memory Luke 17:26-27.

"And as it came to pass in the days of Noah, even so shall it be also in the days of the Son of man. They ate, they drank, they married, they were given in marriage, until the day that Noah entered into the ark, and the flood came and destroyed them all."

Learn the names of three more books of the Bible:

Micah, Nahum, Habakkuk. Repeat the names of the books from Genesis to Habakkuk.

LESSON EIGHT.

THIRD PERIOD—PROMISE—ABRAHAM.

1921-1491 B. C.—430 years. Gen. 12-50.

OUTLINE.

1. Abram's Call and God's great promise. Gen. 12:1-3.
2. Abram obeys and reaches the land of Canaan. 4-5.
3. Abram builds an altar at Shechem; God promises him the land of Canaan; Abram continues his journey Southward. 6-9.
4. Abram goes to the land of Egypt on account of the famine; represents Sarai as his sister; Pharaoh takes her to his house and is punished with plague;; restores Abram's wife to him and sends him away. 10-20.
5. Abram returns to the land of Canaan; he and Lot separate. 13:1-13.
6. God renews his promise to Abram; Abram moves to Hebron and builds an altar there. 13:14-18.
7. The battle of the kings and capture of Lot. 14:1-12.
8. Abram rescues Lot; the king of Sodom meets him; Melchizedek blesses Abram. 14:13-24.
9. God appears to Abram in a vision and re-affirms his promise. 15:1-11.
10. Abram falls asleep and God appears to him; God prophesies the future of Abram's family, makes a covenant with Abram and repeats the promise.

QUESTIONS.

(1) What great blessing did God pronounce upon Abram at this time? 12:2, 3. Note that God blessed Abram and made him a blessing. This may be counted as the second Messianic prophecy.

(2) How old was Abram when he left Haran? 4. Who accompanied him? 5.

(3) Where did Abram first stop and build an altar? 6. What promise did God make to Abram at Shechem? 7.

To what place did Abram move next? 8. Did he remain here? 9.

(4) What caused Abram to leave Canaan? 10. What deception did he and his wife practice? 11-14. What did Pharaoh do and how was he punished? 15-17. Does it pay to practice deception? Would not God have protected Abram and Sarai if they had told the truth?

(5) What caused the trouble between Abram and Lot? 13:6-7. Did Abram and Lot quarrel? 8. What proposition did Abram make to Lot? 9. Why did not Lot "give up" to his uncle? What characteristics did these two men display? Does it pay to "give up" to others?

(6) After Abram surrendered to Lot what great promise did God make to him? 13:14-17. To what place did Abram move? 18.

(7) How many kings were in this battle? 14:9. Who was king of Sodom? 14:2. What happened to Lot? 14:12.

(8) Who brought Abram word about the battle? 14:13. Who was confederate with Abram? 14:13 . How did Abram capture Lot? 14:14-16. Who was Melchizedek? King of Salem," "Priest of God Most High," (14:18); "King of Righteousness" (This is the meaning of the Hebrew word "Melchizedek") "King of Peace" ("Salem" means "Peace"); See Heb. 7:1-3.

(9) How does God introduce himself to Abram at this time? 15:1. What new item does God add in the promise now made? 15:4. What offerings did God command Abram to bring? 15:9-10.

(10) What prophecy does God make concerning Abram's posterity? 15:13-16. What did the Furnace and Torch represent? Probably the smoking furnace represented the affliction of the Israelites and the Torch represented God's presence and guidance. Verse 17 and compare verses 13 and 14.

Commit to memory Genesis 12:2-3.

"And I will make of thee a great nation, and I will bless thee, and make thy name great; and be thou a blessing: and I will bless them that bless thee, and him that curseth thee

will I curse; and in thee shall all the families of the earth be blessed."

Learn the names of four more books of the Bible: Zephaniah, Haggai, Zechariah, Malachi. Repeat the names of the books of the Old Testament.

LESSON NINE.

THIRD PERIOD—PROMISE—(continued)

1921-1491 B. C.—430 years. Gen. 12-50.

ABRAHAM.

OUTLINE.

1. Sarai gives Hagar the bondmaid to Abram for a wife. Gen. 16:1-3.

2. Hagar despises Sarai; Sarai deals hardly with her and Hagar flees from her mistress. 5-6.

3. An angel of God appears to Hagar by a fountain and tells her to return to her mistress; he promises her that she shall have many descendants and that she would bear a son whose name shall be Ishmael (God hears); Hagar calls the name of Jehovah, "Thou art a God that seeth," and names the well, "Be-er-la-hai-roi"—"The well of the living one who sees." 16:7-14.

4. Ishmael is born. 16:15-16.

5. God appears again to Abram, renews the promise, changes Abram's name to Abraham, and gives him the covenant of circumcision. 17:1-14.

6. God changes Sarai's name to Sarah, and promises Abraham a son by Sarah; Abraham laughs and God tells him the child shall be called Issac (Laughter); Ishmael is to be a great nation. 17:15-21.

7. Abraham, Ishmael, and all the men of Abraham's household are circumcised. 17:22-27.

8. Three angels visit Abraham; he entertains them; they call for Sarah and speak of the promised child; Sarah laughs but through fear denies laughing. 18:1-15.

9. The angels announce the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah to Abraham. 18:16-21.

10. Abraham pleads for Sodom. 18:22-33.

QUESTIONS.

(1) Who suggested that Abram take Hagar for a wife? 16:1, 2. Was this wise? Did it result in trouble? Does man ever profit by taking matters into his own hands and not waiting on the Lord?

(2) To whom did Sarai complain when Hagar despised her? What did Abram say to Sarah? How did Sarai treat Hagar? What did Hagar do? 5-6.

(3) Who appeared to Hagar by the fountain? What promise does the angel make to Hagar? What instruction does he give her? What does Hagar call the name of Jehovah? What does she name the well? 7-14.

(4) How old was Abram when Ishmael was born? See verse 16.

(5) By what name does God speak of himself this time to Abram? 17:1. What covenant does God renew? What new items are mentioned? 4-8. What is the meaning of "Abram?" (Chief father). What is the meaning of "Abraham?" (Father of a multitude of nations). See verse 5. What special covenant does God make with Abraham? (Covenant of Circumcision) 10-14.

(6) What does "Sarai" mean? (Somewhat uncertain but probably means "quarrelsome." What does "Sarah" mean? (Princess, noble lady). Verse 15. What does Abraham do and say when the angel announces that Sarah shall bear a son in her old age? 17-18. What does the word "Isaac" mean? (Comes from a word that means "To laugh." What is said about Ishmael's posterity? 20.

(7) How old was Abraham when he was circumcised? Verse 24. How old was Ishmael? Verse 25.

(8) How did Abraham treat the three men who came to see him? 18:1-8. Who were they? Verse 1, and see Hebrew 13:2. What does Sarah do when the angels announce that she shall have a son? 12. How does the angel rebuke her? 13-14. Why did Sarah deny laughing? 15.

(9) What did the angels announce to Abraham as they were about to leave him? 18:16-21.

(10) How did Abraham pray for Sodom and why? 23. How many requests did he make? 24, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32.

Commit to memory Genesis 16:13.

"And she called the name of Jehovah that spake unto her, Thou art a God that seeth: for she said, Have I even here looked after him that seeth me?"

Write the names of the books of the Old Testament from memory.

LESSON TEN.

THIRD PERIOD—PROMISE—(continued)

1921-1491 B. C.—430 years. Gen. 12-50.

ABRAHAM.

OUTLINE.

1. Two angels visit Sodom and are entertained by Lot. 19:1-3.

2. Wicked men surrounded Lot's house calling for the visitors to come out. Lot pleads with them but they pressed upon him and the angels smote the men with blindness. 4-11.

3. The angels announce to Lot the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah, and Lot warns his children but they mock him. 12-14.

4. The angels lead Lot and his wife and two daughters out of Sodom. 15-16.

5. The angels give instructions to Lot and his family. Lot begs for the privilege of going to Zoar. 17-22.

6. Jehovah rains fire and brimstone upon Sodom and Gomorrah; Lot's wife looks back and turns into a pillar of salt; Abraham sees the smoke of the burning cities. 23-28. God saved Lot for Abraham's sake. 29.

7. Lot's daughters commit sin, birth of Moab and Ammon. 30-38.

8. Abraham goes to Gerar and deceives the king, Abimelech. 20:1-7.

9. Abimelech reproves Abraham. 8-13.

10. Abimelech restores Sarah to Abraham and gives him presents; Abraham prays for Abimelech and his household. 14-18.

QUESTIONS.

(1) What hospitality did Lot show to the two angels who appeared as men? 19:1-3.

(2) What do we learn of the wickedness of the people of Sodom in this chapter? 6-7. Did Lot think more of his guests than he did of his daughters? 8. How did the men of Sodom treat Lot? 9. What did the angels do to the men of Sodom? 10-11.

(3) What did the angels tell Lot to do before leaving the city? How did Lot's sons-in-law regard his warning? 14.

(4) How were Lot and his family brought out of Sodom? 15-16.

(5) What instructions did the angels give? 17. What request did Lot make of the angel? 18-22. Why was the city called Zoar? Zoar means "little." See verse 22 and compare verse 22.

(6) How did God destroy the cities of the Plain? 23-25. What became of Lot's wife? 26. Why such severe punishment? She disobeyed a *positive* commandment. What is meant by a positive commandment? See No. 7 and Question (7) in Lesson Four. Who saw the burning of those cities from a distance? 27-28. For whose sake did God spare Lot? 29.

(7) What sins did Lot's daughters commit? 30-36. What nations descended from the sons of Lot's daughters? 37, 38

(8) How did Abraham deceive Abimelech? 20:1-7. Meaning of the expression "Thou art but a dead man?" Abimelech was in immediate danger of death because he had taken another man's wife.

(9) Was Abimelech guilty of sin? See verse 6. Were Abraham's excuses good ones? Was Sarah Abraham's sister? 20:12. Could not God have cared for him? Do we ever gain by deception? Is it right under any circumstances to tell a lie? No; if we fear God, he will protect us under any and all circumstances. We are not under obligation to tell everybody everything we know; that would

be very unwise; but when we speak we should always speak the truth.

(10) How does Abimelech treat Abraham and Sarah? 16. What does Abraham do for Abimelech? 17, 18.

Commit to memory Luke 17:28-29.

"Likewise even as it came to pass in the days of Lot; they ate, they drank, they bought, they sold, they planted, they builded; but in the day that Lot went out from Sodom it rained fire and brimstone from heaven, and destroyed them all."

Learn the names of five books of the New Testament: Matthew, Mark, Luke, John, Acts.

LESSON ELEVEN.

THIRD PERIOD—PROMISE—(continued)

1921-1491 B. C.—430 years. Gen. 12-50.

ABRAHAM.

OUTLINE.

1. The birth of Isaac. 21:1-7.
2. Isaac is weaned; Hagar and Ishmael to be cast out. 21:8-13.
3. Abraham sends Hagar and Ishmael away; an angel appears to Hagar and shows her a well of water; Ishmael becomes an archer; he marries an Egyptian. 21:14-21.
4. Abraham and Abimelech make a covenant. 21:22-34.
5. God commands Abraham to offer up Isaac; Abraham makes preparation and takes Isaac to Mt. Moriah for the sacrifice. 22:1-8.
6. Abraham prepares the altar, binds Isaac and lays him upon it and draws the knife to slay him; an angel stayed Abraham's hand; a ram is caught in the bushes by its horn and Abraham offers him for a burnt sacrifice instead of Isaac. 9-13.
7. Abraham calls the name of the place "Jehovah-jireh" ("The Lord will provide"); God again renews the covenant with Abraham. 14-19.
8. An account of Nahor's family. 20-24.

9. Death of Sarah and purchase of a burial place. 23:1-16.

10. Burial of Sarah. 17-20.

QUESTIONS.

(1) How old was Abraham when Isaac was born? 21:5. How old was Sarah? See 17:17. What was done when Isaac was eight days old? 21:4.

(2) How old was Ishmael when Isaac was born? See 16:16 and compare 21:5. What did Sarah see Ishmael doing when Isaac was weaned? 21:9. What request did she make of Abraham with respect to Hagar and Ishmael? 21:10. What did God say to Abraham about this? 21:12, 13.

(3) How did Abraham send Hagar away? 21:14. When Ishmael was about to die what did his mother do? 21:15, 16. Who appeared to Hagar and what did he say to her? 21:17, 18. What did Hagar now see? 21:19. How was Ishmael prospered? 21:20, 21.

(4) What covenant did Abraham make with Abimelech? 21:22-34. What did Abraham use for a witness that he had digged the well of water? 29, 30. What was the well called and why? "Beersheba" means "Well of the oath." 31.

(5) What great test of Abraham's faith was made? 22:1-2. Did he obey promptly? 22:3 and see James 2:21-23. How did Abraham show his remarkable faith? 22:3-8 and see Hebrew 11:17-19. On what mountain was this sacrifice made? On Mt. Moriah. See verse 2. "The land of Moriah" is believed by the Jews to be the same as Mt. Moriah upon which Solomon built the Temple.

(6) What happened when Abraham was just ready to kill Isaac as a sacrifice? 22:10-12. What did the angel say to Abraham? 12. Who provided a sacrifice? 13. Did Abraham offer up Isaac? Jas. 2:21.

(7) What did Abraham call the name of the place? 14. What does "Jehovah-jireh" mean? What covenant did Jehovah renew? 14-18. To what place did Abraham return? 19.

(8) Whose daughter was Rebekah? 22:23. Who was her grandfather? 22:20-21. How was she related to

Abraham? See 11:27 and 22:23. How were Rebekah and Isaac related?

(9) How old was Sarah when she died? 23:1. Where did she die? 2. Of whom did Abraham buy a burying place? 3. How much did he pay for the place? Verse 16. What is the name of the place? Verse 9.

(10) Near what city was Sarah buried? Verse 19.

Commit to memory Heb. 11:17-19.

"By faith Abraham, being tried, offered Isaac: yea, he that had gladly received the promises was offering up his only begotten son; even he to whom it was said, In Isaac shall thy seed be called; accounting that God is able to raise up, even from the dead; from whence he did also in a figure receive him back."

Learn the names of three more books of the New Testament: Romans, I and II Corrinthians. Repeat the names of the books of the Old Testament and seven of the New.

LESSON TWELVE.

THIRD PERIOD—PROMISE—(continued)

1921-1491 B. C.—430 years. Gen. 12-50.

ABRAHAM.

OUTLINE.

1. Abraham calls his servant and gives him instructions concerning a wife for his son Isaac. Gen. 24:1-4.
2. Abraham exacts an oath of his servant. 24:2-4, 9.
3. Abraham assures the servant that God will send his angel to direct his way. 24:5-8.
4. The servant goes to Mesopotamia to the home of Nahor, Abraham's brother. 24:10.
5. He prays to God for guidance. 24:11-14.
6. Rebekah comes to the well, and, according to the conditions in the servant's prayer, proves to be the one whom God selected. 15-27.
7. Rebekah tells her mother of the incident; Laban, Rebekah's brother, runs out to meet Abraham's servant and invites him to the house, but he will not eat until he has told his errand. 28-49.

8. Laban and Bethuel recognize the providence of God and consent for Rebekah to go to the home of Isaac. 50-51.

9. The servant offers them many gifts and begs to return at once; Rebekah consents to go with him. 52-60.

10. Rebekah meets Isaac. 61-67.

QUESTIONS.

(1) What instruction does Abraham give his elder servant? 24:1-4.

(2) What oath does Abraham exact of his servant? 24:3-9. Was Isaac to go into the land of Abraham's nativity? Verse 8.

(3) How does Abraham assure his servant? Verse 7.

(4) To what country and what city does the servant go? 10. How was Nahor related to Abraham? 11:26.

(5) What prayer does the servant offer? 12-14. Did God hear the prayer? 15-20.

(6) Who comes to the well just at this time? 15. What request does Abraham's servant make of Rebekah? 17. What reply does Rebekah make? 18. What else does she do? 19-20. What does the man give Rebekah and what questions does he ask her? 21-23. How does Rebekah reply? 24-25. What does the man do now? 26-27.

(7) What does Rebekah do? 28. Who runs out to meet the servant? 29. What does the servant do before eating? 32-33. How does he make known his errand? 34-49.

(8) Did Bethuel and Laban believe the man? 50-51.

(9) What further evidence did the man give that he was sent by his master Abraham? 52-53. How long did he tarry with them? 55-56. Was Rebekah willing to go at once? 58. Who accompanied her? 59,61. What blessing did they pronounce upon her? 60.

(10) Where was Isaac when he saw Rebekah coming? 61-63. What did Rebekah do when she saw Isaac? 64-65. What did the servant tell Isaac? 66. Into whose tent did Isaac take Rebekah? 67.

Commit to memory Psalms 37:5.

"Commit thy way unto Jehovah; Trust also in him, and he will bring it to pass."

Learn the names of four more books of the New Testament: Galatians, Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians. An easy way to remember these four names is by the order of the vowels in the words: a, e, i, o.

Repeat the names of the Old Testament books and fourteen of the New Testament books.

LESSON THIRTEEN.

THIRD PERIOD—PROMISE—(continued)

1921-1491 B. C.—430 years. Gen 12-50.

ABRAHAM.

OUTLINE.

1. Abraham marries again. 25:1. Keturah, his wife, bears six sons. 2.

2. Abraham makes Issac his heir and gives him all that he has. 5. He sends the other children away with presents. 6.

3. The death of Abraham. Isaac and Ishmael bury their father in the cave of Machpelah. 25:7-10. God blesses Isaac; he dwells at Beerlahairoi 25:11.

4. Ishmael's descendants. 25:12-16. There were twelve princes.

5. Ishmael dies. 17. His descendants dwell from Havilah to Shur toward Assyria. 18.

6. The birth of Esau and Jacob. 25:19-26. Jehovah prophesized concerning the two nations that should spring from the brothers. 23.

7. Esau sells his birthright. 27-34. Esau was a hunter, Jacob was a quiet man. Esau was his father's favorite; Jacob, his mother's. 28.

8. Isaac goes to Gerar on account of the famine. 26:1-5. He deceives Abimelech. 6-7. Abimelech discovers the deception and reproves Isaac. 8-11.

9. Isaac is prosperous in Gerar. 12-16. He digs the wells which Abraham had digged but which the Philistines had stopped up. 18-22.

10. Jehovah renews the promise to Isaac. 23-25. Isaac makes a covenant with Abimelech. 26-33.

QUESTIONS.

(1) Whom does Abraham take for his second wife? 25:1. How many sons does she bare him? Verse 2. How many "kinds" of children did Abraham have? Three different kinds: Ishmael, Isaac and the sons of Keturah.

(2) Who is made Abraham's heir and why? 5. What wisdom does Abraham show in dealing with Isaac's half-brothers? 6.

(3) How old was Abraham when he died? 7-8. Who buried him and where? 9-10. How does God deal with Isaac? 11.

(4) Did Ishmael become a great nation? 12-16. How many princes descended from Ishmael? 16.

(5) How long did Ishmael live? 17. Where did his descendants live? 18.

(6) How old was Isaac when he married Rebekah? Verse 20. What remarkable prophecy was uttered with reference to the Edomites and Israelites before Esau and Jacob were born? 23. Meaning of "Esau?" "Hairy." What other name did Esau have? See verse 30. Meaning of "Edom?" "Red." Meaning of "Jacob?" "One who takes by the heel;" a "Supplanter." 26.

(7) What is the "birthright?" The "right" of the first-born. Why did Esau sell his "birthright?" 30 and 32; see also Hebrews 12:16.

(8) Why did Isaac move to Gerar? 26:1. Why not go down into the land of Egypt? 2. What does he say about Rebekah? 6-7. Whose example did he follow? See 20:2. Was it right for him to deceive Abimelech? No. How does Abimelech reprove Isaac? 8-11.

(9) How does Isaac fare in the land of Gerar? 12-14. What trouble does Isaac have with the Philistines about the wells that his father Abraham had digged? 18-22. What disposition does Isaac manifest? He "gives up" to the Philistines. Does it pay to "give up" to others? See Matt. 5:5.

(10) What promise is renewed to Isaac? 23-24. What covenant does Isaac make with Abimelech? 26-33.

Commit to memory Heb. 12:16-17.

"Lest there be any fornicator, or profane person, as Esau, who for one mess of meat sold his own birthright. For ye know that even when he afterward desired to inherit the blessing, he was rejected, for he found no place for a change of mind *in his father*, though he sought it diligently with tears." (Amer. Revised.)

Learn the names of five more new Testament books: I and II Thessalonians, I and II Timothy, Titus. These five are easily remembered because they all begin with "T." Repeat the names of nineteen New Testament books.

LESSON FOURTEEN.

THIRD PERIOD—PROMISE—(continued)

1921-1491 B. C.—430 years. Gen. 12-50.

ABRAHAM.

OUTLINE.

1. Esau marries two Hittite women. 26:34-35. This grieved Isaac and Rebekah.

2. Jacob obtains the blessing of the first-born. 27:1-40. Isaac sends Esau out for vension. 2-3. Rebekah calls Jacob and prepares two kids for savory food; she helps him deceive his father. 5-17. Jacob succeeds in deceiving his father and obtains the blessing. 18-29. Esau comes in with venison just as Jacob "was scarce gone out;" Isaac trembles, Esau weeps and begs for a blessing; he receives a secondary blessing. 39-40.

3. Esau determines to kill Jacob. Rebekah orders Jacob to go to her brother's house. 27:41-45.

4. Rebekah obtains Isaac's consent to let Jacob leave home. 27:46-28:5.

5. Esau takes a daughter of Ishmael for a wife, hoping thereby to please his parents. 6-9.

6. Jacob's vision of a ladder. 10-17. Jehovah renews the promise to Jacob.

7. Jacob sets up a pillar and consecrates it; he names the place Bethel ("House of God"); vows to give one-tenth to Jehovah. 18-22.

8. Jacob meets Rachel. 29:1-12.

9. Laban comes out to meet Jacob; Jacob works for Laban; Jacob agrees to work seven years for Rachel. 13-20.

10. Laban deceives Jacob by giving him Leah; Jacob works seven more years for Rachel; Leah bears four sons: Reuben, Simeon, Levi, Judah. 21-35.

QUESTIONS.

(1) What kind of women does Esau marry? 26:34. Why did this grieve Isaac and Rebekah? 35.

(2) Why does Isaac prepare to bestow the blessing? 27:1-2. Which son, according to the law, was entitled to the great blessing? What had Esau done with his birthright? Was it right for Jacob to deceive his father, in order to get the blessing? No. Was it necessary to practice this deception? No; God can always work out his purposes in his way, and, if we commit our way to him, he will "bring it to pass." What kind of blessing did Esau obtain? 39-40. What does "repentance" mean? The original word in the Greek, literally means "A change of mind." The word is so translated in the American Revision. See Heb. 12:17.

(3) How is Esau now effected? 41. Why did he delay killing Jacob? 41. What does Rebekah tell Jacob to do? 44-45.

(4) How does Rebekah obtain Isaac's permission to send Jacob away from home? 41-45.

(5) Whom does Esau now take for a wife? 6-9.

(6) What beautiful vision did Jacob have at Bethel? 10-17. What promise did God make to Jacob? 3-4.

(7) What does Jacob do with the stone upon which he slept? 18. What did he call the place? 19. What vow does he make? 20-22.

(8) Where did Jacob meet Rachel? 29:9. How did he assist her? 10. What did he do when he saw her? 11. Why weep?

(9) Who runs out to meet Jacob. How does he greet him? 13. How long did Jacob agree to work for Rachel? 18.

(10) How does Laban deceive Jacob? How much longer does he work for Rachel? How many sons did Leah bear during these years? 21-35.

Commit to memory Gen. 28:17.

"And he was afraid, and said, How dreadful is this place! This is none other than the house of God, and this is the gate of heaven."

Learn the names of three more books of the New Testament: Philemon, Hebrews, James. Repeat the names of the books of the Old Testament and twenty of the New Testament.

LESSON FIFTEEN.

THIRD PERIOD—PROMISE—(continued)

1921-1491 B. C.—430 years. Gen. 12-50.

ABRAHAM.

OUTLINE.

1. Rachel gives Bilhah, her handmaid, to Jacob and she bears two sons; Dan and Naphtali. 30:1-8.

(5) Whom does Ishmael now take for a wife? 6-9. bears two sons; Gad and Asher. 9-13.

3. Leah bears two more sons and a daughter; Issachar, Zebulun, Dinah. 14-21.

4. Rachel bears a son; Joseph. 22-24.

5. Jacob asks Laban to send him away, but he agrees to remain and is greatly prospered. 25-43.

6. Jacob counsels with Rachel and Leah about leaving Laban. 31:1-16.

7. Jacob secretly departs. 17-21.

8. Laban pursues Jacob and overtakes him in the mountain of Gilead. 22-23. God appears to Laban charging him not to harm Jacob. 24. Laban rebukes Jacob and Jacob replies. 25-42.

9. Laban and Jacob make a covenant. 43-55.

10. The angels of God meet Jacob. 32:1-2.

QUESTIONS.

(1) Who were Jacob's sons by Bilhah, Rachel's handmaid? 30:1-8.

(2) Who were Jacob's sons by Zilpah, Leah's handmaid? 9-13.

(3) How many children did Leah have? 30-14-21 and see Gen. 29:32-35.

(4) Who was Rachel's first-born? 30:22-24.

(5) Why does Jacob wish to leave Laban? 25. What bargain does he make with Laban? 31-36. What was the result? 43.

(6) When Jacob became rich how did Laban's sons feel and of what did they accuse Jacob? 1. How did Laban act? 2. How had Laban dealt with Jacob? How many times had he changed his wages? 5-7. How did Rachel and Leah feel toward their father? 14-16.

(7) Where was Laban when Jacob left PadanAram? 19.

(8) Where does Laban overtake Jacob? 23. Who appears to Laban and what instruction does he give him? 24. Of what did Laban accuse Jacob? 30. What reason does Jacob give for leaving Laban secretly? 31. Who had stolen the gods? 32. Why did Jacob become angry? 36.

(9) How does Laban reply now and what covenant does he make with Jacob? 31:43-55. What names do they call the heap of witnesses and what do the names mean? Laban called it "Je-gar-sa-ha-du-tha" which is the Aramaic for "Heap of witnesses;" Jacob called it Galeed, which is the Hebrew for the same thing; it was also called "Mizpah" meaning "The watch tower." From this incident the word "Mizpah" has come to mean "The Lord watch between me and thee, when we are absent one from another."

(10) When Laban departed from Jacob who met Jacob? 32:1. What does he call the place and why? "Mahanaim," meaning "Two hosts," because the hosts of God met him. 2.

Commit to memory Psa. 121:4-5.

"Behold, he that keepeth Israel will neither slumber nor sleep. Jehovah is thy keeper; Jehovah is thy shade upon thy right hand."

Learn the names of five more books of the New Testament: I and II Peter, I, II and III John. Repeat the names of the New Testament books from Matthew to III John.

LESSON SIXTEEN.

THIRD PERIOD—PROMISE—(continued)

1921-1491 B. C.—430 years. Gen. 12-50.

ABRAHAM.

OUTLINE.

1. Jacob prepares to meet Esau. 32:3-12.
2. Jacob sends presents to Esau by his servants. 13-21.
3. Jacob wrestles with an angel; his name is changed to Israel. 22-32.
4. Jacob meets Esau. 33:1-16.
5. Esau returns to Seir and Jacob moves on to Succoth. 16-17.
6. Jacob arrives at Shechem; buys a piece of land and erects an altar and calls it "El-E-lo-he-Is-ra-el" ("God the God of Israel"). 18-20.
7. Shechem, the prince of the land, takes Dinah and wants to marry her. 34:1-12.
8. The sons of Jacob deceive the people of that land and kill all the males and plunder their city. 13-31.
9. God appears to Jacob and tells him to move to Bethel; Jacob removes the foreign gods and goes to Bethel, he builds an altar and calls it El-Beth-el ("The God of Bethel"); Rebekah's nurse dies at Bethel. 35:1-8.
10. God appears to Jacob and renews the promise. 9-15.

QUESTIONS.

(1) What did Jacob do when he was about to meet Esau? 32:3-5. How was Esau coming to meet Jacob? 6. How did this effect Jacob? 7. What prayer does Jacob offer? 8-12.

(2) How did Jacob prepare to meet Esau? 13-21.

(3) Who wrestled with Jacob at the ford of the Jabbok? 24. What did the angel do to Jacob? 25. On what condition did Jacob promise to let the angel go? 26. Did the angel bless Jacob? 29. Why was Jacob's name changed? "Jacob" means "supplanter;" "Israel" means "He who strives with God." Verse 28. What did Jacob call the place and why? "Peniel" means "Face of God." See verse 30.

Why do not the children of Israel eat the sinew of the thigh? 32.

(4) In what order does Jacob arrange his family as he goes to meet Esau? 33:1-2. How many times does Jacob bow down to Esau? Verse 3. What light does this throw on the prophecy in Gen. 25:23. It shows that it did not refer to the individuals, Jacob and Esau, but to the nations—Israel and Edom. How did the brothers meet? 4. Did Esau receive the presents from Jacob without being urged? 8-11. What did Esau offer to do for Jacob? 12. Why did Jacob refuse? 13-15. What wisdom did Jacob show in appeasing the wrath of Esau?

(5) Where did Esau live? 16. To what place did Jacob journey? 17. Why not go to Esau's home?

(6) What does Jacob do at Shechem? 18-19. What does he call the altar? What does the name mean?

(7) Who took Dinah, Jacob's daughter, and wanted her for a wife? 34:1-2.

(8) On what condition did the sons of Jacob agree to give their sister to Shechem for a wife? 16-17. Were they sincere in this proposal? 13-14. What did Dinah's brothers do to those people and why? 25-29, 31.

(9) To what place does God tell Jacob to move? 35:1. What is done with the foreign gods they brought with them from PadanAram? 2-4. Why did not the people of the land pursue Jacob? 5. What did Jacob do at Bethel and what did he call the place? 7. Who died at Bethel? 8.

(10) When God appears to Jacob to renew the promise what does he call Jacob and how does he speak of himself? 10-11. What is the promise God makes to Jacob? 11-12.

Commit to memory Proverbs 18:16.

"A man's gift maketh room for him, and bringeth him before great men."

Learn the names of two more books of the New Testament: Jude and Revelation. Repeat the names of the books of the New Testament. Repeat the names of books of the Old Testament.

LESSON SEVENTEEN.

THIRD PERIOD—PROMISE—(continued)

1921-1491 B. C.—430 years. Gen. 12-50.

ABRAHAM.

OUTLINE.

1. Benjamin is born and Rachel dies. 35:16-19.
2. Jacob moves to Eder where Reuben commits a great sin. 20-22.
3. The names of the twelve sons of Jacob. 22-26.
4. Jacob visits his father Isaac; Isaac dies and is buried by Esau and Jacob. 27-29.
5. The generations of Esau who is also called Edom. 36.
6. Jacob is partial to Joseph and makes him a coat of many colors; his brothers hate him. 37:1-4.
7. Joseph's dreams cause his brothers to hate him "yet the more." 37:5-11.
8. Joseph is sent to Shechem and his brothers plot against him. 12-24.
9. Joseph is sold to Ishmaelites who take him to the land of Egypt. 25-28.
10. Reuben is distressed in not finding Joseph. Joseph's brothers deceive their father. Joseph is sold by the Ishmaelites to Potiphar, an officer of Pharaoh's. 29-36.

QUESTIONS.

(1) Where was Benjamin born? 35:16, and see verse 19. Where is Rachel's tomb? 19.

(2) Where does Jacob go after Rachel's death? Which one of his sons commits a great sin at this place? 21-22.

(3) Name the twelve sons of Jacob: Leah's, Rachel's, Bilhah's and Zilpah's.

(4) How old was Isaac when he died? Verse 28. Who buried him? 29.

(5) How many chiefs came of Esau? 36:40-43.

(6) Why did Joseph's brothers hate him? Can you give a reason for Jacob's partiality toward Joseph? 37:1-11.

(7) What dreams did Joseph have and how did his father and brothers interpret them? How were his brothers affected by these dreams? 5-11.

(8) Why did Israel send Joseph to Shechem? 12-14. Where did Joseph find his brothers? 15-17. What advantage did Joseph's brothers take of him? What did some of them suggest doing to him? How did they intend to deceive their father? 18-20. What did Reuben suggest? 22-24.

(9) While all but Reuben were eating whom did they see coming? 25. What did Judah suggest? 26-27. For how much did they sell Joseph? 28.

(10) How does Reuben feel when he finds Joseph gone? 29-30. What did they do with Joseph's coat? 31. How did Jacob feel when he saw the coat? 32-35. What did the Midianites do with Joseph? 36.

Commit to memory Genesis 42:31.

"And they said one to another, we are verily guilty concerning our brother, in that we saw the distress of his soul, when he besought us, and we would not hear; therefore is this distress come upon us."

How many chapters in the book of Genesis? Exodus? Leviticus? Numbers? Deuteronomy? Meanings of these names? See close of Lesson One.

LESSON EIGHTEEN.

THIRD PERIOD—PROMISE—(continued)

1921-1491 B. C.—430 years. Gen. 12-50.

ABRAHAM.

OUTLINE.

1. Judah begets Er and Onan who died because of their wickedness; he begets Perez and Zerah of Tamar; Genesis 38. The ancestral line of Christ runs through Perez.

2. Joseph is made overseer in Potiphar's house. 39:1-6. He is tempted to do wrong but resists the temptation; he is falsely accused and is cast into prison. 39:7-20. He is given charge of the prison. 21-33.

3. Joseph interprets the dreams of Pharaoh's servants. Gen. 40.

4. Joseph interprets Pharaoh's dreams and gives advice in regard to the preservation of life during the coming famine. 41:1-36.

5. Joseph is made ruler in Egypt; Pharaoh gives him a new name: "Zaph-e-nath-pa-ne-ah" (probably meaning "preserver of life"); also gives him As-e-nath, the daughter of Potiphera, priest of On, for a wife. 41:32-45.

6. Joseph prepares for the famine. 41:46-57.

7. Jacob's sons are sent to Egypt to buy food; Joseph recognizes them but they do not know Joseph; he accuses them of being spies and says they must send for their younger brother; he places them in ward three days. 42:1-17.

8. Joseph keeps Simeon bound and sends the other brothers home to bring their youngest brother to him; they recall their guilt; their money is put into their sacks. 42:18-25.

9. They find their money in their sacks and are afraid. 42:26-28.

10. They report to their father who is much grieved over the loss of Simeon and Joseph and refuses to let them take Benjamin to the land of Egypt. 42:29-38.

QUESTIONS.

(1) Why did Er and Onan die in their youth? 38:7, 10. Through which son of Jacob did the Messiah come? Judah. Through which son of Judah did the ancestral line of the Messiah continue? Perez. See verse 29.

(2) How was Joseph honored in the house of Potiphar? 32:1-8. Who tempted him to do wrong and how did Joseph treat the temptation? 7-10. Why was he cast into prison? 11-20. How was he prospered in the prison? 21-23.

(3) Which of Pharaoh's servants were cast into prison? 40:2. Who had charge of these prisoners? 4. What did they dream and what interpretation did Joseph give? 5-19. Did their dreams "come to pass?" 20-22. What request had Joseph made of the chief butler? 14-15. Did the butler remember Joseph? 23.

(4) What did Pharaoh dream? 41:1-7. Whom did Pharaoh call to interpret his dreams? 8. Were they able to give him an interpretation? 8. Who told Pharaoh about Joseph? 9-13. What interpretation did Joseph give of Pharaoh's dreams? To whom did he give the glory? 25-32. What advise did Joseph give Pharoah? 33-36.

(5) How is Joseph honored by Pharaoh? 37-45. What new name does Pharaoh give Joseph and what does it probably mean? 45. Whom does he give to Joseph for a wife? 45.

(6) How old was Joseph when he stood before Pharaoh? Verse 46. How did Joseph prepare for the famine? 48-49. Which sons of Joseph's were born before the famine? 50-52. Meaning of "Manasseh?" "Making to forget." Meaning of "Ephraim?" "To be fruitful." To whom did Pharaoh send the people when they came to him for food? 53-57.

(7) How many of Jacob's sons were sent down to Egypt to buy food? 42:1-4. How did Joseph's brothers greet him? 6. What did Joseph remember? 9. How did Joseph deal with his brothers at this time? 7, 8; 10-17.

(8) What does Joseph do on the third day? 18-20. What did his brothers say to each other? 21. What did Reuben say? 22. Did Joseph understand them? 23. What did Joseph do when he heard Reuben's speech? 24. Which one of them did he bind? 24. What was done with their money? 25.

(9) What happened on the way? 26-28. Why did they tremble? 28.

(10) What report did they make to their father? 29-34. How was Jacob affected and what did he say? 36-38.

Commit to memory Matthew 25:21.

"His lord said unto him, Well done, good and faithful servant: thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will set thee over many things; enter thou into the joy of thy lord."

How many chapters in the book of Joshua? Judges? Ruth? I Samuel? II Samuel? Who was Joshua? The successor of Moses. Why is the book called Joshua? He led the children of Israel into Canaan and this book treats of that fact. Why is the next book called Judges? Because the children of Israel were delivered from their enemies by the Judges whom God selected. Who was "Ruth?" A Moabitess who refused to go back to her own people after her husband died, but accompanied her mother-in-law to

her home; she became the wife of Boaz, the grandfather of David the king. Who was Samuel and why these two books called "Samuel?" They record the story of this wonderful man's life and labors for God. See I Samuel.

LESSON NINETEEN.

THIRD PERIOD—PROMISE—(continued)

1921-1491 B. C.—430 years. Gen. 12-50.

ABRAHAM.

OUTLINE.

1. Joseph's brothers are sent down to Egypt again, taking Benjamin with them, but under the father's protest; they take double money and a present for Joseph. Gen. 43:1-15.

2. Joseph's brothers are invited to dine with him; he has them seated at the table according to their respective ages; they are much perplexed and troubled. 16-34.

3. Joseph's steward is instructed eo put the money back into their sacks and to put Joseph's cup into Benjamin's sack; the men are sent away but when they get started on their journey, Joseph's steward overtakes them and accuses them of stealing Joseph's cup. They vigorously protest and suggest that he who stole it should be killed and they would all become bondmen; the cup is found in Benjamin's sack and they hasten back to the city. 44:1-13.

4. Judah intercedes for Benjamin. 14-34.

5. Joseph makes himself known to his brothers. 45:1-15.

6. Pharaoh sends for Jacob and promises him "the fat of the land." 45:16-20. Joseph sends wagons for his father and his household; he sends food and presents. Joseph's brothers return home and bring their father and all their households into Egypt. 21-28.

7. Jacob comes to Beersheba and offers sacrifices to God. 46:1. God appears to him and encourages him. 2-4. He goes down into the land of Egypt. 5-7. The names of the persons who went with Joseph. 8-27.

8. Judah leads the way. Joseph and Jacob meet. The Israelites settle in Goshen. 28-34.

9. Five of Joseph's brothers presented to Paraoh 47:1-5. Jacob stands before Pharaoh and blesses him Joseph cares for all his relatives. 6-12. In caring for the people he buys all the land of Egypt. 13-26.

10. Jacob is about to die and requests Joseph not to bury him in Egypt. 27-31.

QUESTIONS.

(1) Who told Joseph's brothers to go back to Egypt to buy more food? 43:2. What did Judah tell his father? 3-5. Who becomes surety for Benjamin? 8-10. What does Jacob send to "the man" in the land of Egypt? 11-15.

(2) What invitation did Joseph send to his brothers when they returned to him? 16. How did this affect them? and what did they do? 16-22. How did Joseph's steward quiet their fears? 23. How are they prepared for the meal? 24-25. What questions did Joseph ask his brothers and how did they reply? 26-28. What did he say and do when he saw Benjamin? 29-31. Why did not Joseph eat at the table with his brothers? 32. In what order were they placed at the table and how did this affect them? 33. What distinction was shown Benjamin? 34.

(3) What instruction did Joseph give his steward? 44:1-5. When they were accused of stealing Joseph's cup what did they say and promise? 6-10. In whose sack was the cup found? 12. What did they do now? 13

(4) How did they salute Joseph when they returned to him? 14. How did Joseph address them? 15. What reply did Judah make? 16. What did Joseph tell them he would do? 17. What plea does Judah make? 18-34. Why did Judah take the lead when Reuben was the oldest and naturally expected to be the leader? See verse 32. What offer did Judah make? 33.

(5) What order did Joseph issue to those standing by him? 45:1. When all had gone out except his brothers what did he do? 2. What did he say to his brothers? and what was the first question he asked after he made himself known to them? What was the effect on them? 3. What ex-

planation does Joseph give of their having sold him into Egypt? 4-13. Whom does he embrace and kiss first? 14. Did he kiss all of his brothers? 15.

(6) What did Pharaoh do when he heard that Joseph's people had come to his country? 16-20. What preparation did Joseph make for the removal of his father from Canaan to Egypt? 21-28.

(7) At what place does Jacob stop and what does he do there? 46:1. Who appeared to him at Beersheba? 2. What was God's message to Jacob? 2-4. Whom did Jacob take with him into the land of Egypt? 5-7. How many souls in the house of Jacob at this time? Verse 27.

(8) Who led the way to the land of Goshen? 28. How did Joseph go to meet his father? 29. What did they do when they met? 29. What did Jacob say when he had seen Joseph? 30. What instruction did Joseph give his brethren before he brought them to Pharaoh? 31-34.

(9) How many of Joseph's brothers did he present to Pharaoh? 47:1-2. What did Pharaoh tell Joseph to do with his brothers? 3-6. What did Pharaoh ask Jacob? How did Jacob reply? 8-9. Where did Joseph place his people? 11. How did Joseph treat his father and brothers? 12. What methods did Joseph follow in feeding all the people of Egypt? 13-26. What per cent of the land became Pharaoh's? 26. Was Joseph selfish in all this? No; he was very wise; he saved the lives of all the people and dealt with them very fairly and justly; he did not oppress them.

(10) What request did Jacob make of Joseph when he thought he was about to die? 27-31.

Commit to memory Ephesians 4:31-32.

"Let all bitterness and wrath, and anger, and clamor, and railing, be out away from you, with all malice: and be ye kind one to another, tenderhearted, forgiving each other, even as God also in Christ forgave you."

How many chapters in I Kings? II Kings? I Chronicles? II Chronicles? Ezra? Nehemiah? Esther? In I and II Kings and I and II Chronicles we have a record of some of the things which occured during the time that the children of

Israel were ruled by kings. Ezra was a "ready scribe in the law of Moses;" he was in Babylon and returned to Jerusalem to re-establish the worship of the Jews in Jerusalem; He did a great work by stirring up the Jews to do their duty and by giving the people the Bible as far as it had been written up to that time. Nehemiah, while in captivity hears of the sad condition of affairs in Jerusalem and asks the king for the privilege of returning to his land; he rebuilds the walls of Jerusalem and institutes reforms. Esther was the Jewish Queen of King Ahasuerus who saved the lives of her people.

LESSON TWENTY.

THIRD PERIOD—PROMISE—(continued)

1921-1491 B. C.—430 years. Gen. 12-50.

ABRAHAM.

OUTLINE.

1. Joseph brings his two sons before Jacob for a blessing. 48:1. Jacob adopts Joseph's two sons as his own and blesses them; he places Ephraim, the younger, before Manasseh; Joseph objects but Jacob insists. 48:2-20.

2. Jacob realizes that he is dying and tells Joseph that he has given him a portion above his brethren. 21-22.

3. Jacob calls his sons to him and blesses them. 49:1-27.

4. Jacob requests to be buried in the cave of Machpelah. 28-32.

5. Jacob dies and Joseph falls upon his father's face and weeps and kisses him. 49:33-50:1.

6. Jacob is embalmed and greatly lamented by the Egyptians. 2-3.

7. Joseph requests that he may bury his father in Canaan. 4-6.

8. The funeral procession and burial. 7-14.

9. Joseph's brothers, fearing that he might requite them all the evil they had done to him, ask his forgiveness; he weeps and speaks kindly to them and promises to care for them and their families. 15-21.

10. Joseph dies and is embalmed and laid in a coffin in Egypt. 22-26.

QUESTIONS.

(1) For what purpose does Joseph bring Manasseh and Ephraim to Jacob? 1. What does Jacob do with these two grandsons? 2-20. What blessing did he pronounce upon them? 15-16. Why did he place Ephraim before Manasseh? This was prophetic of what the two nations were to become.

(2) What special favor did Jacob show Joseph? 21-22.

(3) What blessing did Jacob pronounce upon Reuben? Simeon and Levi? Judah? Zebulun? Issachar? Dan? Gad? Asher? Naphtali? Joseph? Benjamin? Which of these sons received the greatest blessing and why is it the greatest? Judah; because the Messiah came through him. 9-12.

(4) Where does Jacob request to be buried? 28-32.

(5) What does Joseph do when his father dies? 50:1. How old was Jacob at his death? 47:28.

(6) How long did it take to embalm Jacob? 50:3. How many days did the Egyptians mourn for Jacob? 50:3.

(7) What request did Joseph make of Pharaoh? 50:4-6.

(8) What kind of funeral did Jacob have? Who went up to the land of Canaan? 7-9. How long did they stop at the threshing-floor of Atad? 10. What did the Canaanites call this place? 11. Where was Jacob buried? 13.

(9) What message did Joseph's brothers send to him after their father's death? 15-17. How was Joseph affected and what did he say to them? 17-21.

(10) How old was Joseph when he died? 22. What was his parting message and request? 24-25. What was done with his body? 26. Was it left in Egypt? See Exodus 13:19. Where was he buried? See Joshua 24:32. Can you point out all the good traits in Joseph's character? What is the extent of the influence of one good man? Did not Joseph exhibit all the great qualities of a Christian character?

Commit to memory Romans 8:28.

"And we know that to them that love God all things

work together for good, even to them that are called according to his purpose."

How many chapters in Job? Psalms? Proverbs? Ecclesiates? Song of Solomon? Job was a very rich man and "perfect and upright;" he was afflicted but did not forsake his God; his friends tried to comfort him but did not understand the case. This story is told to show the value of suffering and our absolute dependence upon God. Most of the Psalms were written by David; a "Psalm" is a poem or song. A Proverb is a short saying expressing some great thought or principle. The word "Ecclesiastes" means a "Preacher" or "Public Speaker." The Song of Solomon is one of the thousand and five songs that he wrote.

LESSON TWENTY-ONE.

FOURTH PERIOD—LAW—MOSES.

1491-1095 B. C.—396 years. Exodus 1—I Sam. 9.

SUB-DIVISION 1—BONDAGE.

OUTLINE.

1. The Israelites become very numerous and "fill the land." Ex. 1:1-7.
2. A new king arises "who knew not Joseph" and who oppresses the children of Israel. 8-22.
3. The birth of Moses; his mother hides him three months and then puts him in an ark and places him by the river's brink; he is found by Pharaoh's daughter and adopted by her. Ex. 2:1-10.
4. Moses undertakes to deliver the children of Israel but fails. 11-15.
5. Moses flees to Midian; meets the daughters of the priest of Midian and helps them water their flocks; he makes his home with the priest and marries his daughter Zipporah; a son is born to him and he calls his name Gershom (from a Hebrew word meaning "Sojourner").
6. God remembers his covenant with Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, and calls Moses to deliver the children of Israel. 2:23-3:22.

7. Moses objects and makes excuses but Jehovah overrules them all and Moses prepares to go back to Egypt. 4:1-17.

8. Moses gets the consent of his father-in-law and leaves Midian. 18-23.

9. Jehovah meets Moses and seeks to kill him because his son had not been circumcised; Zipporah circumcises her son. 24-26.

10. God appears to Aaron and tells him to go forth to meet Moses; they call together the elders and make known their mission. 27-31.

QUESTIONS.

(1) How did the children of Israel fare in the land of Egypt? 7.

(2) What led to the oppression of the Israelites? 8-10. How were they oppressed? What effect did it have? 11-15. What order did they give to the Hebrew midwives? Did they obey them? 15-21. What next did Pharaoh order to be done with the Hebrew babies? 22.

(3) Who was born about this time? What did his mother do with him? Who found him and adopted him? Who nursed the child? Why was he called "Moses" (from a word which means "to draw out")? 2:1-10.

(4) How does Moses indicate that he wishes to deliver the children of Israel? 2:11-12. What does he do the second day? 13. How is he regarded by his own people? 14. When his plans are frustrated where does he go? 14-15.

(5) Whose daughters does Moses meet and how does he help them? 16-18. With whom did Moses make his home? 19-21. Who became his wife? 21. What did Moses call his first-born son and why? 22.

(6) Had God forgotten Israel? 23-25. Where does God appear to Moses? 3:1. In what form and under what circumstances does God appear to him? 2-3. What does God say to Moses as he turns back to see the burning bush? 4-5. What commission does God give Moses? 6-10. What token does God give Moses to assure him that he would be with him. 11-12. By what name does God represent him-

self now? 13-14. What message was Moses to bear to the elders of Israel? 15-22.

(7) What is the first excuse Moses makes and how does God answer it? 4:1-9. What is his next excuse and how is it met? 10-17.

(8) Of whom does Moses ask permission to return to Egypt? 18. What assurance does God give Moses that it is safe for him to return to the land of Egypt? 19.

(9) What happens on the way? 24. What did Zipporah do and what did she call her husband? 25-26.

(10) What instruction does God give Aaron? 27. Where and how did the brothers meet? 27. What did Moses tell Aaron? 28. Whom did they call together? 29. Did the elders believe Moses and Aaron? 31. What did they do when they saw the signs? 31.

Commit to memory Hebrews 11:24-26.

"By faith Moses, when he was grown up, refused to be called the son of Pharaoh's daughter; choosing rather to share ill treatment with the people of God, than to enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season; counting the reproach of Christ greater riches than the treasures of Egypt: for he looked unto the recompense of reward."

How many chapters in Isaiah? Jeremiah? Lamentations? Ezekiel? Daniel? The men whose names four of these books bear were great prophets of God. The book of Lamentations was written by Jeremiah.

"Isaiah" means "The help of Jehovah;" "Jeremiah," "Jehovah will rise," "Ezekiel," "Whom God will strengthen," or "God will prevail;" "Daniel," "God is my judge."

LESSON TWENTY-TWO.

FOURTH PERIOD—LAW—(continued)

1491-1095 B. C.—396 years. Exodus 1—I Sam. 9.

MOSES.

SUB-DIVISION 1—BONDAGE—(continued)

OUTLINE.

1. Moses and Aaron appear before Pharaoh. He refuses their request, and increases the burdens of the Israel-

ites. Exodus 5:1-14.

2. The officers cry unto Pharaoh but he only adds to their affliction. 15-19. They meet Moses and Aaron and blame them for their distressing condition. 20-21. Moses blames God. 22-23.

3. Jehovah reassures Moses by renewing the promise. 6:1-8. Moses reports to the Israelites but they refuse to hear him. 9. God gives the charge to bring the children out of bondage. 10-13. The genealogy of Moses and Aaron. 14-27.

4. Jehovah sends Moses and Aaron to Pharaoh. 6:28-7:9. They appear before Pharoah; Aaron's rod becomes a serpent; the magicians do likewise with their enchantments, "but Aaron's rod swallowed up their rods." 10-12. Pharaoh hardens his heart. 13.

5. Jehovah sends Moses and Aaron back to Pharaoh with power to turn the water into blood. 14.-19. Water is turned into blood; the magicians do likewise with their enchantments; Pharaoh is stubborn. 20-25.

6. Jehovah threatens to send frogs. 8:1-4. Aaron stretches out his rod over the rivers and brings frogs; the magicians did likewise with their enchantments. 5-7. Pharaoh calls for Moses and Aaron, and begs that the frogs be taken away and promises to let the children of Israel go. 8-9. The frogs are removed, but Pharaoh hardens his heart and refuses to let the Israelites go. 10-15.

7. God sends lice (sand flies or fleas) upon the Egyptians. 16-17. The magicians attempt to bring lice but fail and acknowledge that "This is the finger of God." 18-19. Pharaoh is still stubborn. 19.

8. Swarms of flies threatened; the flies are found in the houses of the Egyptians but not in the homes of the Israelites. 20-24. Pharaoh consents to let the Israelites worship and sacrifice in the land, (25) but Moses refuses this offer; then Pharaoh says he will let them go if they do not go far away. 26-29. The flies are removed but Pharaoh hardens his heart. 30-32.

9. The plague of murrain threatened and brought upon the Egyptians' cattle; the cattle die but Pharaoh hardens his

heart and will not let the people go. 9:1-7. Jehovah sends a plague of boils. 8-12.

10. The plague of grievous hail is sent; man and beast are smitten; also the herbs and the trees. Pharaoh sends for Moses and confesses his wrong and declares that Jehovah is righteous; he begs that the hail and mighty thunderings be stopped; the hail ceases and Pharaoh sins more than ever by hardening his heart. 13-35.

QUESTIONS.

(1) What was the result of Moses and Aaron appearing before Pharaoh with the request to let the children of Israel go? 5:1-6. How did he increase their burdens? 7-14.

(2) What do the officers say to Pharaoh and how does he reply? 15-19. What do these officers say to Moses and Aaron? 20-21. On whom does Moses lay the blame? 22-23.

(3) How does God reassure Moses? 6:1-8. How do the Israelites receive his report? 9. What instruction does God give Moses and Aaron? 10-13. How old was Levi when he died? Verse 16. Through which son of Levi did Moses come? (Kohath) 18. Who was the father of Moses and Aaron? (Amram) 18. Who was their mother? (Jochebed) 20.

(4) What objection does Moses raise when God sends him to speak to Pharaoh and how does God meet the objection? 6:28-7:1. What does God say he will do? 2-5. How old were Moses and Aaron when they spake to Pharaoh? 6-7. What sign did they show before Pharaoh? 8-10. Who did "likewwise?" 11-12. What became of the rods of the magicians? 12. What did Pharaoh do? 13.

(5) What was the first plague brought upon the Egyptians? 14-21. Did the magicians do "likewise?" 22. How was Pharaoh affected? 23. What did they do for water during the seven days of this plague? 24-25.

(6) What was the second plague? 8:1-6. Did the magicians do "likewise?" 7. What did Pharaoh do and what promise did he make? 8-9. When the frogs were removed how did Pharaoh act? 10-15.

(7) What was the third plague? 16-17. Did the magicians do "likewise?" 18. What testimony did they bear?

19. How could they imitate several of the miracles and then no more? God showed his power over them by permitting them to duplicate a few miracles and then preventing them from doing "likewise with their enchantments;" if they had possessed the real power to work miracles themselves they could have continued doing so.

(8) What was the fourth plague? 20-24. Was this plague visited upon the Israelites? 22-24. What does Pharaoh do and what promises does he make? 25-29. When the flies were removed what did Pharoah do? 30-32.

(9) What was the fifth plague? 9:1-7. What is "murrain?" An infectious disease among domestic animals. What became of the cattle of the Egyptians? 6. Did the cattle of the Israelites die? 6. Did Pharaoh relent? 7. What was the sixth plague? 8-12. How did this affect the magicians? 11. Did this have any effect upon Pharaoh? 12.

(10) What was the seventh plague? 13-35. What opportunity did God give Pharaoh to repent? 13-17. What order was issued with reference to the people and animals before the hail came? 19-21. Was it obeyed? 20-21. How grievous was the hail? 23-25. Was everything destroyed? 31-32. Did it hail in Goshen? 26. What did Pharaoh do and what confession did he make? 27-28. How did Pharaoh act when the hail ceased? 34-35.

Commit to memory Luke 20:37-38:

"But that the dead are raised, even Moses showed, in the place concerning the Bush, when he calleth the Lord the God of Abraham, and the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob. Now he is not the God of the dead, but of the living: for all live unto him."

How many chapters in Hosea? Joel? Amos? Obadiah? Jonah? These were prophets of God who delivered messages of God to the people.

"Hosea" means "Deliverer"; "Joel" means "Jehovah is God"; "Amos" means "A burden"; "Obadiah," "Servant of Jehovah"; "Jonah," "Dove."

LESSON TWENTY-THREE.

FOURTH PERIOD—LAW—(continued)

1491-1095 B. C.—396 Years. Exodus 1—I Sam. 9.

SUBDIVISION 1—BONDAGE—(concluded)

OUTLINE.

1. God threatens to send a plague of locusts. 10:1-6. Pharaoh's servants ask Pharaoh to let the children of Israel go. 7. Pharaoh consents to let the men go and drives Moses and Aaron out of his presence. 8-11.

2. Moses brings the locusts; they eat up every green thing. 12-15. Pharaoh sends for Moses and Aaron in haste, confesses his sin and asks to be forgiven. 16-17. The locusts are removed and Pharaoh hardens his heart again. 18-20.

3. Three days of thick darkness. 21-23. Pharaoh offers to let them go if they leave their flocks and herds behind. 24. Moses refuses this offer and Pharaoh hardens his heart; he drives Moses away for the last time. 25-29.

4. The last plague is threatened; the Israelites ask presents of the Egyptians; Moses regarded as a very great man. 11:1-10.

5. The Passover is instituted; blood to be put on the houses; an angel to smite all the first-born of Egypt, but pass over the houses of the Israelites on which there was blood; seven days of unleavened bread. 12:1-28.

6. The first-born slain and the Israelties depart from Egypt. 12:29-36. The Israelites leave Rameses and journey to Succoth. 37-42. The law of the Passover. 43-51.

7. Consecration of the first-born. 13:1-16. God leads his people by a pillar of cloud and fire. 17-22.

8. The Egyptians pursue the Israelities. 14:1-9. The Israelities are terrified and complain; Moses quiets them; the waters of the Red Sea divide and the Israelites cross over on dry land. 10-22.

9. The Egyptian army is destroyed in the Red Sea 23-31.

10. The Song of Deliverance. 15:1-21.

QUESTIONS.

(1) What was the eighth plague? 10:1-6. What request did the servants of Pharoah make? 7. How did Pharaoh want to compromise? 8-11.

(2) What damage did the locusts do? 10:14-15. What confession did Pharaoh make? 16-17. When the locusts were removed how did Pharaoh act? 18-20.

(3) What was the ninth plague? 10:21-23. Was it dark in the homes of the Israelites? 23. What does Pharaoh offer to let them do now? 24. How does Moses reply? 25-26. How do Moses and Pharaoh separate? 27-29.

(4) What was the tenth plague? 11:4-5. What did the Israelites ask of the Egyptians? 2-3. What did the people think of Moses? 3.

(5) What great feast of the Jews was instituted at this time? 12:1-21. In what month and on what day of he month were they to eat the Passover? 12:2-3, 6. What were they to eat? 3. What kind of lamb? 5. How was it prepared? 8-9. Was it all to be eaten? 10. How were they to be dressed? 11. How many days were they to eat unleavened bread? 15-28. What were they to do with some of the blood that night? 12:7.

(6) What was the extent of the last plague? 12:29. Was Pharaoh willing to let them go now? 30-33. In what condition was their dough when they left? 34. What did they ask of the Egyptians? 35-36. Where do the Israelites stop first? (At Succoth). 37. Why did they not have any leavened bread? 34.

(7) What law was made for the first-born? 13:1-2, 11-16. How does God lead the children of Israel? 17-22.

(8) When the Israelites leave Egypt what does Pharaoh do? 14:1-9. How do the people feel? 10-12. What does Moses say? 13-14. What instruction does God give Moses? 15-18. How are they delivered? 19-22. How do they cross the Red Sea? 22.

(9) What happened to the Egyptians when they attempted to cross the Red Sea? 23-28. What effect did this have on the Israelites? 30-31.

(10) Who sang the song of deliverance? 15:1. To whom is all the praise ascribed? What did Miriam the prophetess and all the women do? 20.

Commit to memory Isaiah 12:2—

"Behold, God is my salvation; I will trust, and will not be afraid; for Jehovah, even Jehovah, is my strength and my song; and he is become my salvation." See Exodus 15:2.

How many chapters in Micah? Nahum? Habakkuk? These were prophets of God with messages for the people.

"Micah" means "Who is like Jehovah;" "Nahum" means "Consolation;" "Habakkuk" means "Embrace."

LESSON TWENTY-FOUR.

FOURTH PERIOD—LAW—(continued)

1491-1095 B. C.—396 years. Exodus 1:1—I Sam. 9:27.

SUB-DIVISION 2—WANDERINGS.

MOSES.

OUTLINE.

1. The children of Israel murmur at Marah because the waters are bitter; the waters were made sweet; God makes a great promise; they encamp at Elim. 15:21-27.
2. In the wilderness of Sin the Israelites murmur because they have no bread. God promises them food. 16:1-12.
3. God sends quails at evening and in the morning he sends manna. 16:13-36.
4. Murmuring at Rephidim because there was no water; Moses smites the rock and gives them water. 17:1-8.
5. War with Amalek. 9-16.
6. Jethro visits Moses. 18:1-12. Jethro's good advice. 13-27.
7. Israel at Mt. Sinai. Moses goes up into the mount. 19:1-25.
8. The Ten Commandments. 20:1-17.
9. The people tremble. 18-21.
10. God promises to be with the Israelites. 22-26.

QUESTIONS.

(1) Why did they murmur at Marah? How was the water made sweet? 22-25. What great promise did God make to the children of Israel? 26. What did they find at Elim? 27.

(2) Why did the Israelites complain in the wilderness of Sin? 16:1-3. How did God promise to supply them? 4-12. What was sent to them at evening? 13. What did they find on the ground in the morning? How were they to gather the manna? 5. What does the word "Manna" mean? It means "What is it?" 15.

(3) How were they fed that evening? 13. What did they find on the ground the next morning? 13-14. Did they know what it was? 15. What did Moses tell them? 15-16. What happened when they measured what they had gathered? 18. What occurred when some of them left a portion of it till the next morning? 20. What effect did the sun have on the manna? 21. How much did they gather on the sixth day and why? 22-30. What did the manna look like and how did it taste? 31. What was done with an omerful? 32-34. How long did they eat manna? 35. How much is an "ephah?" It is a dry measure holding three pecks and three pints. How much is an "omer?" One-tenth of an ephah. Verse 36.

(4) Why did they murmur at Rephidim? 17:1. How was water supplied? 5. In what mountain was this? 6. What other names are given to this place and why? 7.

(5) Who were the Amalekites? Gen. 36:15-16. Descendants of Esau. When Moses held up his hands what occurred? 11. When he let them down what happened? 11. Who held up Moses' hands? 12. What curse was pronounced on Amalek? 13-16.

(6) Who visits Moses at this time? 18:1-2. What the name of Moses' second son? 4. What does "Eliezer" mean? "God is my help." What advice does Jethro give Moses? 13-23. Did Moses accept this advice? 24-26.

(7) When did the children of Israel reach Mt. Sinai? 19:1. Locate Mt. Sinai. (See map). What message did God deliver to Moses for the children of Israel? 3-6. What

promise did they make? 7-8. How did God promise to meet Moses? 9. What preparations were made by the people? 10-15. How did Mt. Sinai appear when God descended upon it? 16-20. What caution did God give Moses? 21-25. Who went up into the mountain? 24. Describe Mt. Sinai. (See McGarvey's Lands of the Bible, page 444).

(8) What was given from Mt. Sinai? 20:1-17. Tell what each commandment teaches.

(9) How were the people affected; 18. What did they say to Moses? 19. What did Moses tell them? 20.

(10) What did Jehovah direct the children of Israel to make? 24. What promise did the Lord make? 24. How shall the altar be built? 25.

Commit to memory Exodus 20:1-3 (including the first commandment):

"And God spake all these words, saying, I am Jehovah thy God, who brought thee out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage. Thou shalt have no other gods before me."

How many chapters in Zephaniah? Haggai? Zechariah? Malachi? These were also prophets of God bearing testimony unto the people. Malachi was the last of these prophets. The history of the Old Testament closes with an exhortation to remember the law of Moses and a prophecy concerning the coming of the forerunner of Christ.

"Zephaniah" means "Jehovah protects;" "Haggai" means "Festive;" "Zechariah" means "Whom Jehovah remembers;" "Malachi," "Messenger of Jehovah."

LESSON TWENTY-FIVE.

FOURTH PERIOD—LAW—(continued)

1491-1095 B. C.—396 years. Exodus 1:1—I Sam. 9:27

MOSES.

SUB-DIVISION 2—WANDERINGS—(continued)

OUTLINE.

1. In Exodus 21, 22 and 23 we have a group of laws given.

2. Moses is called into the mount again with Aaron, Nadab, and Abihu, and seventy elders of Israel; Moses alone draws near God. 24:1-2.

3. The people pledge themselves to do all that Jehovah commanded. 3.

4. Moses writes all the words and builds an altar and offers sacrifice; the altar and the people are sprinkled with blood. 4-8.

5. A vision of God. 9-11. Moses and Joshua go up into the mount. Jehovah appears as a devouring fire on the top of the mount. 12-18.

6. God requests a willing offering for the sanctuary. 25:1-9.

7. Directions for building the ark of the covenant. 10-16.

8. How to make the Mercy-Seat. 17-22.

9. Instruction for building the Table of Showbread. 23-30.

10. Directions for making the Candlestick. 31-40.

QUESTIONS.

(1) What kind of laws are those given in Exodus 21, 22 and 23? They are laws concerning idols, altars, servants, crimes of violence, damage done by or to beasts, restitution for trespasses, sabbaths, feasts, and first-fruits. What promises does God make? 23:20, 22, 23, 25-31.

(2) Who went up into the mount with Moses? 24:1. Who alone shall draw near to God in the mount? 2.

(3) What pledge do the people make? 3.

(4) What does Moses do with the words? 4. What offerings does he make? 5. What is done with half the blood? What with the other half? 6. Who read the law to the people and what do they promise? 7. On what and on whom was the blood sprinkled? 6, 8.

(5) How did God appear to the elders? 9-11. Who went up into the mount to receive the tables of the law? 12-13. How did God appear on top of the mount when the law was given? 17.

(6) For what does God order an offering to be made? 8. What kind of offering does he require? 2. What lesson may we learn from this?

(7) Of what material was the ark made? What were its dimensions? How was the ark to be carried? 13-15. What was to be put into the ark? 16. What was the "testimony." Exodus 31:18.

(8) What was the Mercy-seat? How was it made? What were its dimensions? Where was it placed? Where did God promise to commune with Moses? 25:17-22.

(9) How was the table of Showbread made? What were its dimensions? 23-25. How was it to be carried? 26-28. Of what were the dishes made? 29. What was to be placed upon this table? 30.

(10) Of what was the Candlestick made? 31. How much gold? 39. What is the value of a talent of gold? $29,728.96. (See Money Table).

Commit to memory Exodus 20:4-6 (The Second Com- keep my commandments."

"Thou shalt not make unto thee a graven image, nor any likeness of anything that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth; thou shalt not bow down thyself unto them, nor serve them; for I, Jehovah thy God, am a jealous God, visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children, upon the third and upon the fourth generation of them that hate me, and showing loving kindness unto thousands of them that love me and keep my commandments."

How many chapters in Matthew? Mark? Luke? John? Which of these four writers were "apostles?" See Matthew 10:2, 3.

LESSON TWENTY-SIX.

FOURTH PERIOD—LAW—(continued)

1491-1095 B. C.—396 years. Exodus 1:1—I Samuel 9:27.

MOSES.

SUB-DIVISION 2—WANDERINGS—continued)

OUTLINE.

1. Directions for making the curtains of the tabernacle. 26:1-14.

2. Boards and Bars to be made for the tabernacle. 15-30.
3. The veil of the sanctuary and screen for the door. 31-37.
4. The Altar of Burnt-offering. 27:1-8.
5. The court of the tabernacle. 9-19.
6. The lamp "to burn continually." 20-21.
7. The garments of the high-priest. 28:1-5.
8. The Ephod and the Breastplate. 6-30.
9. The robe of the Ephod. 31-35.
10. The mitre; 36-40. Garments for the priests. 40-43.

QUESTIONS.

(1) Of what materials were the curtains made? 1. What was the length and breadth of a curtain? 2. How many curtains were there and how were they fastened to each other? 3-6. Of what were the curtains for the covering of the tabernacle made? 7, 14. (a) Goats' hair (b) Rams' skins (c) Sealskins. How long was each curtain and how were they fastened together? 8-11.

(2) Of what were the boards made? 15. How long and how wide? 16. How were they joined to each other? 17. How many boards were there on the south side? the north side? the west side? 18-25. How were they kept in place? 19, 21, 25. What kind of bars were used to hold the boards together securely? 26-30.

(3) How was the veil made and where was it placed? 31-33. Where was the Mercy-seat put? 34. The table? The candlestick? 35. What was used for a door? 36-37.

(4) How was the altar of burnt-offering made? 27:1-8.

(5) What kind of court was made for the tabernacle? 9-17. What was its length and breadth? 18.

(6) What kind of oil was used in the lamp? 20-21.

(7) What kind of garments were made for the high-priest? 28:1-5.

(8) How was the ephod made? 6-14. The breastplate? 15-30.

(9) How was the robe of the ephod made? 31-35

(10) What was the mitre and how was it made? 36-39. What garments did the priests wear? 40-43.

Commit to memory Exodus 20:7 (the Third Commandment):

"Thou shalt not take the name of Jehovah thy God in vain; for Jehovah will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain."

How many chapters in Acts? Romans? I Corinthians? II Corinthians? Who wrote the book of Acts? Luke wrote it to Theophilus, Acts 1:1. Who wrote Romans? I and II Corinthians? Paul the apostle.

LESSON TWENTY-SEVEN.

FOURTH PERIOD—LAW—(continued)

1491-1095 B. C.—396 years. Exodus 1:1—I Samuel 9:27.

MOSES.

SUB-DIVISION 2—WANDERINGS—(continued)

OUTLINE.

1. The consecration of the priests. 29:1-37.
2. The daily offerings. 38-46.
3. The altar of incense. 1-10. The atonement money. 11-16. The Brazen Laver. 17-21. The anointing oil. 22-33. The incense. 34-38.
4. Bezalel and Oholiab selected to do the work. 31:1-11.
5. Observance of the sabbaths enjoined, and the tables given to Moses. 12-18.
6. The people make a golden calf and worship it. 32:1-6. Jehovah informs Moses and threatens to blot out that nation and make a great nation of Moses; Moses pleads for the people. 7-14.
7. Moses sees the people worshiping the calf, breaks the tables of stone, grinds up the calf, puts it in water and makes the people drink it. 15-20.
8. Moses rebukes Aaron? 21-24. The people are punished. 25-35.
9. Jehovah tells Moses he will not go up with them to the land of Canaan. 33:1-6.
10. Jehovah appears to Moses and Moses pleads for Jehovah to go with them; Jehovah passes by Moses but refuses to let him see his face. 7-23.

QUESTIONS.

(1) How were the priests consecrated? 29:1-9. How many offerings were connected with the consecration of the priests? 10-14, 15-18, 19-25, 26-28. For how many days did they make atonement for the altar? 35-37.

(2) Of what did the daily sacrifice consist? 38. What else is it called? 42.

(3) How was the altar of incense made? 30:1. What were its dimensions? 2. With what was it overlaid? 3. Where was this altar placed? 6. How often was atonement made on this altar? 10. How much did each one give as atonement money? 13. How was the Brazen laver made and for what purpose? 17-21. What was the anointing oil? 22-33. What was used for incense? 34-38.

(4) Who were appointed to do the work and how did God prepare them for their labor? 31:1-11.

(5) What reasons does God give for the keeping of the sabbath by the Jews? 31:13, 14, 16, 17.

(6) What request did the people make of Aaron while Moses was up in the mount? 1. What instructions did Aaron give them and with what result? 2-6. What does Jehovah threaten to do to the people? 7-10. What plea does Moses make? 11-14.

(7) What did Moses do with the tables of stone when he saw the people worshipping the Golden Calf? 19. What was done with the Golden Calf? 20.

(8) How did Moses rebuke Aaron and what reply did Aaron make? 21-24. How were the people punished? 25-35.

(9) What did Jehovah threaten to do? 33:1-3. How were the people affected? 4-6.

(10) Where did Moses pitch the tent of meeting? 7. What did the people do when Moses went out to meet Jehovah in the tent? 8. What happened when Moses entered the tent? 9-11. What request did Moses make of Jehovah? 12-23.

Commit to memory Exodus 20:8-11 (The Fourth Commandment):

"Remember the sabbath day, to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labor, and do all thy work; but the seventh day is a sabbath unto Jehovah thy God; in it thou shalt not do any work, thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter, thy man-servant, nor thy maid-servant, nor thy cattle, nor thy stranger that is within thy gates: for in six days Jehovah made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day: wherefore Jehovah blessed the sabbath day, and hallowed it."

How many chapters in Galatians? Ephesians? Phillippians? Colossians? Who wrote these letters? Paul the apostle. How may they be easily remembered? By the vowel order, A, E, I, O.

LESSON TWENTY-EIGHT.

FOURTH PERIOD—LAW—(continued)

1491-1095 B. C.—396 years. Exodus 1:1—I Samuel 9:27.

MOSES.

SUB-DIVISION 2—WANDERINGS—(continued)

OUTLINE.

1. Moses makes two new tables of stone and God calls him up into the mountain again. 34:1-4. Jehovah renews the covenant and gives the ten commandments again. 1-17. See also verse 28.

2. The law of the first-born, the sabbath and other laws. 18-28.

3. Moses' face shines and he covers it with a veil. 29-35.

4. The sabbath law repeated. 35:1-3. Offerings for the Tabernacle. 4-29.

5. The workmen called. 35:30-36:7.

6. The making of the curtains. 36:8-19; the boards and bars. 20-34; the veil and the screen. 35-38.

7. The making of the ark, the table, the candlestick, and the alter of incense. 37:1-29.

8. The making of the altar of burnt-offering, the laver, and the court. 38:1-20. The summation of the metals used. 21-31.

9. Making of the ephod, breastplate, robe, priests' garments, and the golden plate. 39:1-42. Moses inspects the work and blesses the workmen. 43.

10. The tabernacle is erected and filled with the glory of Jehovah. 40:1-38.

QUESTIONS.

(1) What orders did Jehovah give Moses? 34:1-3. Did God re-write the ten commandments? 1, 28. How did Jehovah reveal himself at this time to Moses? 5-7. What promise does Jehovah make? 10. What warnings does he give? 11-17.

(2) What laws are here repeated? 18-28.

(3) How did Moses' face appear when he came down from the mount? 29. How were the people affected? 30. What did Moses put on his face? 33.

(4) What ordinance was repeated again? 35:1-3. What kind of offerings did the people bring? 4-29.

(5) What workmen did Jehovah call and how did he qualify them for their work? 35:30-36:7.

(6) In preparing the material for the tabernacle what did they make first? 36:8-19. What was made next? 20-34. Then what? 35-38.

(7) What was made to be placed inside the tabernacle? 37:1-29.

(8) What was on the outside? 38:1-20. How much metal used? 21-31.

(9) What was made for the priests? 39:1-42. What did Moses do when the work was finished? 43.

(10) What happened when the tabernacle was erected? 40:1-38.

Commit to memory Exodus 20:12 (The Fifth Commandment):

"Honor thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long in the land which Jehovah thy God giveth thee."

How many chapters in I Thessalonians? II Thessalonians? I Timothy? II Timothy? Titus? Who wrote these letters? Paul.

LESSON TWENTY-NINE.

FOURTH PERIOD—LAW—(continued)

1491-1095 B. C.—396 years. Exodus 1:1—I Samuel 9:27.

MOSES.

SUB-DIVISION 2—WANDERINGS—(continued)

OUTLINE.

1. The Law of Sacrifices: The Burnt-offering, Lev. 1:1-17; the Meal offering, Lev. 2:1-16; the Peace offering, Lev. 3:1-17; the Sin offering, Lev. 4:1-35; the Trespass offering, 5:1-6:7.

2. Only priests to officiate at the altar. Lev. 6:8-7:14.

3. The Peace offering to be eaten. Lev. 7:15-21. Fat and blood forbidden to be used as food. 22-27.

4. The priests' portion of the sacrifice. Lev. 7:28-38.

5. The consecration of the priests. Lev. 8:1-36.

6. Offerings made by Aaron the High-priest. Lev. 9:1-24.

7. Nadab and Abihu commit a sin and are destroyed. Lev. 10:1-7.

8. The priests' duties and portions. Lev. 10:8-20.

9. Distinction between clean and unclean animals. Lev. 11:1-47.

10. Laws of Purification. 12:1-8.

QUESTIONS.

(1) How many kinds of sacrifices to be made? Lev. 1:1-5:7. Name them.

(2) Who was to officiate at the altar? Lev. 6:8-7:14.

(3) Of which sacrifice should the people eat? Lev. 7:15-21. Which was forbidden as food? 22-27.

(4) What were the portions of the sacrifices the priests were allowed to eat? Lev. 7:31-32, 33-34.

(5) Who consecrated the priests? Lev. 8:1-13.

(6) Who offered the first sacrifices after Moses consecrated the priests? Lev. 9:2, 8, 12, 15, 18. After offering the sacrifices what did Aaron do? 9:22. Where did Aaron and Moses go then? 23. When they came out of the tent what did they do and what appeared? 23. What happened to the burnt offering? 24. When the people saw it what did they do? 24.

(7) What sin did Nadab and Abihu commit? 10:1. Why was this such a grevious sin? It was a violation of one of God's positive commandments. The fire was to be taken off the altar. Lev. 6:9, 10, 12, 13.

(8) Could the priests drink wine? Lev. 10:8. What were they allowed to eat? 12, 14, 15.

(9) What distinction did Jehovah make among the animals with regard to their use as food for man? Which animals were considered "clean?" 11:3, 9, 21, 22. Which were "unclean?" 11:4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 12, 13-18, 20, 23.

(10) What offering was made when the days of purification were fulfilled? Lev. 12:6-8. See Luke 2:22-24.

Commit to memory Exodus 20:13-16 (The sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth commandments):

"Thou shalt not kill."

"Thou shalt not commit adultery."

"Thou shalt not steal."

"Thou shalt not bear false witness against they neighbor."

How many chapters in Philemon? Hebrew? James? I Peter? II Peter? Who wrote Philemon? Paul. Who wrote Hebrews? Probably Paul.

LESSON THIRTY.

FOURTH PERIOD—LAW—(continued)

1491-1095 B. C.—396 years. Exodus 1:1—I Samuel 9:27.

MOSES.

SUB-DIVISION 2—WANDERINGS—(continued)

OUTLINE.

1. The test of leprosy. Lev. 13:1-59.
2. Offerings to be made by one who is cleansed of leprosy. 14:1-57.
3. Uncleanness according to the law. 15:1-33.
4. The Annual Atonement. Lev. 16:1-34.
5. How and where the animals for sacrifice should be killed. Lev. 17:1-13. Eating of blood forbidden. 14-16.
6. Various impurities and crimes forbidden. Lev. 18: 1-30.

7. A group of sundry laws. Lev. 19:1-37.
8. Laws against Molech-worship, unchastity, etc. Lev. 20:1-27.
9. Regulations concerning the priests. Lev. 21:1-22:16.
10. Concerning the beasts which may be sacrificed. 22: 17-33.

QUESTIONS.

(1) What is leprosy? A very loathsome disease. (See Encyclopedia or Bible Dictionary) Lev. 13:1-8. Who is to examine the man who has leprosy? 9. What was done with the man who had the leprosy? 45, 46. What was done with the garments that were leprous? 47-59.

(2) What offerings were made by him who was cleansed of leprosy? 14:1-7. What was required of him for the next seven days? 8. What did he do at the end of the seven days? 9. What was done on the eighth day? 10-20. What offering was sufficient in the case of a poor man? 21-22. What was done with a house in which there was the plague of leprosy? 33-53.

(3) What was done in case of ceremonial uncleanness? Lev. 15:5, 7, 8, 11, etc. What offering was required to be made? 14, 29, 30.

(4) How often did the High-priest enter into the Holy of Holies? Lev. 16:34. (See also Hebrews 9:7). What preparation did Aaron make for entering the Holy of Holies? 16:3. What offerings did he make? 3. What was done with the live goat? 20-22. On what day was the annual atonement? 29.

(5) Where were the animals for sacrifice killed? 17: 3-5. What did the priest do with the blood? 6. What was forbidden as food? 10.

(6) What was the penalty for the impurities and crimes mentioned in chapter 18? See verses 29-30.

(7) What is taught here about children's duty to parents? 19:3; about paying wages? 13; about justice? 15; talebearing? 16; about bearing a grudge? 18; about enchantments, familiar spirits, wizards? 26, 31; about respect for old age? 32; about treatment of strangers? 33; just weights and balances? 36.

(8) Who was "Molech?" The national god of the Ammonites to whom children were sacrificed in fire. How did God order this sin to be punished? 20:4, 5. What punishments shall be visited on those who turn to familiar spirits? 6. What was to be done with those who had familiar spirits? 27.

(9) Why was God so particular about the priests being clean and holy? 21:6, 8, 12, 15, 23; 22:2, 9, 15, 16.

(10) What was the condition of the animal for sacrifice required to be? 22:19-21. Why? 22:32-33.

Commit to memory Exodus 20:17 (The Tenth Commandment):

"Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's house, thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's wife, nor his man-servant, nor his maid-servant, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor anything that is thy neighbor's."

How many chapters in I John? II John? III John? Jude? Revelation? Who wrote the last book in the Bible? John.

LESSON THIRTY-ONE.

FOURTH PERIOD—LAW—(continued)

1491-1095 B. C.—396 years. Exodus 1:1—I Samuel 9:27.

MOSES.

SUB-DIVISION 2—WANDERINGS—(continued)

OUTLINE.

1. The "set feasts" of Jehovah: The sabbath, 23:1-3; the Passover, 23:4-8; the Feast of Weeks, 23:9-22; the Feast of Trumpets, 23-25; the Day of Atonement, 26-32; the Feast of Tabernacles, 33-36, 39-44.

2. The care of the Lamp and the Table of Shewbread. 24:1-9.

3. The punishment of Blasphemy. 24:10-23.

4. The Sabbatical Year. 25:1-7. The Year of Jubilee. 25:8-17.

5. The Redemption of houses and lands. 25:18-34.

6. Taking interest from poor brethren forbidden. 25: 35-38

7. Redemption of bond-servants. 25:39-55.

8. Blessings of obedience promised and punishments for disobedience threatened, with proffered mercy for penitents. 26:1-46.

9. Laws concerning Vows. 27:1-28.

10. Laws concerning Tithes. 27:29-34.

QUESTIONS.

(1) How many "set feasts" of the Lord are here mentioned? 23:1-44. Name them.

(2) How was the Lamp of the Tabernacle cared for? 24:1-4. How was the Table of Shewbread supplied? 5-9.

(3) What was done with the man who blasphemed the "Name?" 24:10-12. What punishment was inflicted because of blasphemy? 13-23.

(4) What was the Sabbatical Year? 25:1-7. What was the Year of Jubilee? 8-17.

(5) How did the Year of Jubilee effect property? 25: 18-34.

(6) What law regulated the taking of interests? 25: 35-38.

(7) How did the Year of Jubilee effect bond-servants? 25:39-55.

(8) What blessings were promised for obedience to God's laws? 26:1-13. What punishments were to be visited upon the Israelites for disobedience? 26:14-39. What did Jehovah promise to do on condition that they would become penitent after having transgressed his laws? 40-46.

(9) What laws regulated the making of vows? 27:1-29.

(10) What was the requirement concerning tithes? 30-34.

Repeat from memory the Ten Commandments. Exodus 20:1-17.

LESSON THIRTY-TWO.

FOURTH PERIOD—LAW—(continued)

1491-1095 B. C.—396 years. Exodus 1:1—I Samuel 9:27.

MOSES.

SUB-DIVISION 2—WANDERINGS—(continued)

OUTLINE.

1. The Men of War numbered. Numbers 1:1-54.
2. The Encampment. Numbers 2:1-34.
3. The number of the Levites. 3:1-39. The First-born redeemed. 40-51.
4. Duties of the Kohathites, Gershonites, Merarites. Numbers 4:1-33.
5. Levites from thirty years to fifty years numbered. 4:34-49.
6. Laws concerning uncleanness and adultery. 5:1-31.
7. The Law of the Nazarite. 6:1-21.
8. The priestly blessing. Numbers 6:22-27.
9. The offerings of the Princes. Numbers 7:1-89.
10. The Seven Lamps. Numbers 8:1-4. The Purification of the Levites. 8:5-26.

QUESTIONS.

(1) How many men of war did each tribe have? Numbers 1:21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43. What was the entire number? 1:46.

(2) What tribes encamped on the east side? Numbers 2:1-9. On the south side? 10-17. On the west side? 18-24. On the north side? 25-31.

(3) Who was the first high-priest? Aaron. Numbers 3:2. Who were his sons? 2. What became of Nadab and Abihu? 4. Who succeeded Aaron? 4. After which sons of Levi were the Levites numbered? 17. How many Gershonites were there? 3:23. How many Kohathites? 3:28. How many Merarites? 3:34. How many altogether? 3:39. What did Jehovah take instead of the first-born? 3:41. How many first-born males were numbered? 3:43. How many more first-born males than Levites? 3:46. How was this difference adjusted? 3:44-51

(4) What were the duties of the Kohathites? 4:1-20. Of the Gershonites? 4:21-28. Of the Merarites? 4:29-33.

(5) How many Kohathites between thirty and fifty years of age? 4:36. Gershonites? 4:40. Merarites? 4:44. The entire number? 4:48.

(6) What was done with unclean persons? 5:3-4. What was required of those who sinned? 5:5-10.

(7) What was the vow of a Nazarite? Numbers 6:1-8. When the days of his separation shall be fulfilled what was he then to do? 13-20.

(8) What was the priestly blessing? 6:24-26. (Repeat this blessing from memory).

(9) What did the twelve princes bring first? Numbers 7:3. What did each one of these princes offer? 7:13-17. 18-23, 24-29, 30-35, 36-41, 42-47, 48-53, 54-59, 60-65, 66-71. 72-77, 78-83. What was the total? 7:84-88. What did Moses hear when he entered into the tent? 89.

(10) Who lighted the seven lamps of the golden candlestick? 8:3. How were the Levites purified? 8:5-13.

Commit to memory Hebrews 7:26-27—

"For such a high priest became us, holy, guileless, undefiled, separated from sinners, and made higher than the heavens; who needeth not daily, like those high priests, to offer up sacrifices, first for his own sins, and then for the sins of the people: for this he did once for all, when he offered up himself."

How many chapters in the Old Testament? 929. How many in the New Testament? 260. How many in the entire Bible? 1,189.

[There are 23,214 verses in the Old Testament and 7,959 in the New Testament, a total of 31,173 verses in the Bible. There are 773,692 words and 3,586,489 letters.]

LESSON THIRTY-THREE.

FOURTH PERIOD—LAW—(continued)

1491-1095 B. C.—396 years. Exodus 1:1—I Samuel 9:27.

MOSES.

SUB-DIVISION 2—WANDERINGS—(continued)

OUTLINE.

1. Regulations concerning the Passover. Numbers 9: 1-14.

2. The Cloud upon the tabernacle. 9:15-23.

3. The silver trumpets and their use. Numbers 10:1-10. The departure from Mt. Sinai. 10:11-36.

4. The people complain and Moses is grieved. Numbers 11:1-15. Seventy elders are appointed. 11:16-30. Quails sent. 31-35.

5. Miriam and Aaron find fault with Moses. Numbers 12:1-8. Miriam is smitten with leprosy but cured. 9-16.

6. Spies sent into the land of Canaan and their report. 13:1-33.

7. Rebellion on the part of the people; Jehovah threatens to destroy them, but Moses pleads for them. 14:1-25. The forty years' wandering announced. 26-35. The people attempt to go up without Jehovah and are repulsed. 36-45.

8. Laws concerning certain offerings. 15:1-31. A case of sabbath violation punished. 32-36. Jehovah commands fringes to be made in the borders of their garments. 37-41.

9. The Rebellion of Korah. 16:1-50.

10. Aaron's rod buds and it is put before the testimony. 17:1-13.

QUESTIONS.

(1) What regulations were made concerning the Passover? 9:1-14.

(2) What was the significance and purpose of the cloud upon the tabernacle? 15-23.

(3) What use was made of the silver trumpets? 10:1-10. Who blew them and for what different purposes? When did they depart from Mt. Sinai? 10:11. When the ark set forward what did Moses say? 10:35. When the ark rested what did he say? 10:36.

(4) How were the people punished for murmuring? 11:1-3. What request does Moses make of God? 11:15. How many elders were appointed? 11:16. What was the purpose and how were they qualified? 17-25.

(5) Why did Miriam and Aaron find fault with Moses? 12:1-3. What characteristic did Moses display? 3. What

happened to Miriam? 9-10. What request did Aaron make of Moses? 11-12. Who prayed for Miriam? 13. Was Miriam cured? 13-15.

(6) How many spies were sent into Canaan? 13:2. What report did they bring? 13:27-29. What did Caleb say? 13:30.

(7) What did the people suggest to do? 14:4. How did Joshua and Caleb try to quiet them? 5-9. Were they successful? 10. What did God offer to do for Moses? 12. What does Moses do? 13-19. What punishment was pronounced upon the people? 20-35. What did the people now attempt to do and how were they repulsed? 39-45.

(8) What instruction did Jehovah give concerning offerings? 15:1-31. What was done with a certain man who violated the sabbath law? 32-36. What did God command to be made for the borders of their garments? 37-41. What was the purpose of the fringes? 39, 40.

(9) How many princes assembled themselves against Moses and Aaron? 16:2. What was their complaint? 3. What did Moses do and what did he tell them to do? 4-7. How did Dathan and Abiram act? 12-14. How were these rebels punished? 20-35. What was done with the censers? 36-40. How was the plague stopped? 41-50.

(10) How did Jehovah settle the question as to who should be priest? 17:1-9. What was done with Aaron's rod? 10-11. How were the people affected? 12-13.

Commit to memory Titus 3:1-2—

"Put them in mind to be in subjection to rulers, to authorities, to be obedient, to be ready unto every good work, to speak evil of no man, not to be contentious, to be gentle, showing all meekness toward all men."

Give three reasons why everybody should study the Bible.

LESSON THIRTY-FOUR.

FOURTH PERIOD—LAW—(continued)

1491-1095 B. C.—396 years. Exodus 1:1—I Samuel 9:27.

MOSES.

SUB-DIVISION 2—WANDERINGS—(concluded)

OUTLINE.

1. The portions of the sacrifices which were given to the priests. Numbers 18:1-20.

2. The Levites were supported by the tithes given to the Lord by the other tribes. Numbers 18:21-32.

3. The ashes of a red heifer mingled with water to be used for the cleansing of impurity. Numbers 19:1-22.

4. The death of Miriam. Numbers 20:1. Moses and Aaron sin at the waters of Meribah. 2-13.

5. Edom refuses to let Israel pass through his land. Numbers 20:14-21.

6. The death of Aaron. 20:22-29.

7. The Canaanites of the South conquered. 21:1-3. The people murmur and become discouraged; the Lord sends fiery serpents among them; Moses makes a brazen serpent and all who looked upon it were healed. 4-9.

8. From Oboth to Pisgah. 10-20. Sihon and Og are conquered. 21-35.

9. Balak the King of Moab sends for Balaam to curse Israel. 22:1-20.

10. Balaam is rebuked by his beast. 22:21-35. Balaam tries four times to do as Balak requested but fails; instead of cursing Israel the Lord makes him bless them. 22:36-24:25.

QUESTIONS.

(1) What portion of the sacrifices was given to the priest? 18:11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16.

(2) How were the Levites supported? 18:21. What does the word "tithe" mean? It means "one-tenth."

(3) What was mingled with water for the purification of uncleanness? 19:1-10. Was the water by itself sprinkled upon any one? No. What was represented by the ashes of the red heifer? The animal sacrifice that was made for sin.

(4) Where did Miriam die? 20:1. What sin did Moses and Aaron commit at the waters of Meribah? 20:2-13. See also Psa. 106:32-33. How were they punished? 12.

(5) Who refused to let Israel pass through their land? 20:18. Who were the Edomites? See Genesis 36:8.

(6) Where did Aaron die? 20:23. What was done with Aaron's priestly garments? 26. How many days did the children of Israel weep for Aaron? 20:29.

(7) What did the Israelites do to the Canaanites of the South? 21:1-3. How did God punish the Israelites for murmuring and what means of cure did he provide? 21:4-9.

(8) What did the Israelites do when they reached the well which the princes digged? 21:16-17. What happened to the kings of the Amorites and of Bashan? 21:23-24; 33-35.

(9) For whom did Balak, King of Moab, send and for what purpose? 22:2-6. Did Balaam go to Balak at once? 22:7-14. What did Balak do next? 15. Did Balaam go with these princes? 22:20. Why did God tell Balaam to go? The Lord permitted Balaam to go because Balaam wanted to go; he loved the hire of wrong-doing. See Jude 11. What practical lesson is here taught?

(10) How was Balaam rebuked? 22:21-30. How many times did Balaam "take up his parable" and prophesy? 23:1-12; 13-26; 24:1-9; 14-24. Instead of cursing Israel what did Jehovah compel Balaam to do? 23:11.

Commit to memory Psalms 106:32-33—

"They angered him also at the waters of Meribah,
So that it went ill with Moses for their sakes;
Because they were rebellious against his spirit,
And he spake unadvisedly with his lips."

What is said in Hebrews 9:11-28 about the high priesthood of Christ?

LESSON THIRTY-FIVE.

FOURTH PERIOD—LAW—(continued)

1491-1095 B. C.—396 years. Exodus 1:1—I Samuel 9:27.

MOSES.

SUB-DIVISION 3—TAKING POSSESSION OF CANAAN.

OUTLINE.

1. The Israelites worship the gods of Moab. Numbers 25:1-5. They are punished with a plague but the plague is stayed by Phinehas. 6-18.

2. The people are numbered. 26:1-65. Zelophehad's daughters receive their inheritance. 27:1-11. Moses is warned of his death. 12-14. His successor is appointed. 15-23. Laws and offerings. 28:1; 30:16.

3. The Midianites are slain and the booty is divided. 31:1-54.

4. Reuben, Gad, and the half-tribe of Manasseh settle on the East side of the Jordan. 32:1-42.

5. Encampment of Israel and death of Aaron again mentioned 33:1-56. Division of Canaan, cities of Levites and cities of refuge. 34:1; 35:34. Law concerning marriage. 36:1-13.

6. In the book of Deuteronomy we have four discourses of Moses in which he reviews the wanderings, the giving of the law, and other items of interest; he also delivers exhortations, utters prophecies, and gives solemn charges to Joshua and the Levites. His song, blessings, and death. The first discourse is found in 1:1-4:43; the second, in 4:44-26:16; the third, in 27:1-30:20; the fourth, 31:1-34:12.

7. Joshua prepares to cross the Jordan. Joshua 1:1-18. Spies are sent into the land of Canaan and are hid by Rahab. 2:1-24.

8. The crossing of the Jordan. Josh. 3:1-17. Memorial stones taken from the midst of the Jordan. 4:1-24.

9. The Canaanites are terror-stricken. Josh. 5:1. The people are circumcised. 5:2-9. The Passover is kept. 5:10. The manna ceases. 11-12. Joshua is met by the prince of the host of Jehovah. 13-15.

10. Jericho is taken. Josh. 6:1-27.

QUESTIONS.

(1) What false gods does Israel worship at this time? Numbers 25:1-5. How are the people punished? 9. Why was the plague stayed? Because Phinehas in his zeal for God killed a man and woman who were especially guilty of sin connected with this false worship. 6-13. Who was the man? The woman? 14-15. Of what social standing? What did God command them to do to the Midianites? 16-18.

(2) What was the number of the men of Israel able to go to war? 26:51. How does this compare with the number of armed men that left the land of Egypt? Numbers 1:46. How many of the original soldiers in the second count? 63-65. What were their names? 65. Note: These were the two spies that brought back a favorable report when Moses sent twelve spies into the land of Canaan. See Numbers 14:6-9. How was Moses warned of his death? 27:12-14. Who was his successor? 27:18.

(3) What was the last war conducted by Moses? 31: 1-2. What was done with the spoil? 31:27. What did the captains do with the gold they took from the Midianites? 48-54. How many men did the Israelites lose? 31:49.

(4) Where did Reuben, Gad, and the half-tribe of Manasseh settle and why? 32:1. On which side of the Jordan was this?

(5) How many cities of refuge were there? 35:6. How many more cities were given to the Levites? 6-7. On which side of the Jordan were these cities of refuge? 35:14. What was their purpose? 15.

(6) What does the book of Deuteronomy contain? What is the meaning of the word "Deuteronomy" ("Named the second time"). Who delivered these discourses? When he had finished where did Moses go? 34:1. What did God show him? 1-3. What did Jehovah say to Moses? 4. Where did Moses die? 5. Who buried Moses? 6. Where is his grave? 6. How old was Moses and what was his physical condition when he died? 7. How long did the children of Israel weep over Moses? 8. What is said about his great work? 10-12.

(7) Who was Moses' successor? Joshua 1:1. How did

God encourage him? 1:2-9. What was to be the secret of Joshua's success? 8. What preparation did the people make for the crossing of the Jordan? 10-11. What was required of the two and one-half tribes? 12-18. How many spies were sent over and who hid them? 2:1-24.

(8) What was the order of march in passing over the Jordan? 3:6. What happened when the soles of the priests' feet touched the brink of the waters? 15-16. Where did the priests stand with the ark as the people passed over? 17. What was taken from the midst of the Jordan where the ark had rested on dry ground? 4:1-3. What was done with these stones and why? 4:9; see verses 6 and 7, and verses 21-24. What happened when the feet of the priests touched the shore? 18.

(9) How were the Canaanites affected? 5:1. Name the four important things that happened in the plains of Jericho? 5:2-9; 10; 11-12; 13-15.

(10) What orders did Jehovah issue concerning the taking of Jericho? 6:1-5. When did the walls of Jericho fall? 12-20. What was done with Rahab and her house? 22-23, 25. What was done with the city? 24. What curse was pronounced upon the rebuilder of Jericho? 26. Was the city ever rebuilt? See I Kings 16:34.

Commit to memory Hebrews 11:30—

"By faith the walls of Jericho fell down, after they had been compassed about for seven days."

Trace on the map the wanderings from the Red Sea to the Jordan.

LESSON THIRTY-SIX.

FOURTH PERIOD—LAW—(continued)

1491-1095 B. C.—396 years. Exodus 1:1—I Samuel 9:27.

MOSES.

SUB-DIVISION 3—TAKING POSSESSION OF CANAAN.—(concluded)

OUTLINE.

1. Achan's sin and its effects and results. Joshua 7:1-26.

2. Joshua encouraged by Jehovah and Ai is taken. Joshua 8:1-29.

3. An altar built; the law written on stones and read to all the congregation. Joshua 8:30-35.

4. The Gibeonites deceive Joshua and obtain a league. Joshua 9:1-27.

5. The sun and moon stand still at Joshua's command; he conquers more kings and returns to Gilgal. Joshua 10: 1-43.

6. Joshua takes all the land and "the land rested from war." Joshua 11:1-23.

7. List of kings taken by Joshua. Joshua 12:1-24. Much land remains to be possessed; inheritance of the two tribes and one-half; the inheritance of Levi; death of Balaam. Joshua 13:1-33.

8. The land to be divided by lot; Caleb obtains Hebron. Joshua 14:1-15. The tribe of Judah receives its inheritance. 15:1-63. Joseph, represented by Ephraim and Manasseh, receives his lot. 16:1-17:18.

9. The Tabernacle is set up at Shiloh. Joshua 18:1. The remaining seven tribes receive their inheritance. 18:2-19:48. Joshua receives an inheritance. 19:49-51. Six cities of refuge appointed. 20:1-9. Forty-eight cities given to the Levites. 21:1-45.

10. The two and one-half tribes sent home with a blessing. Joshua 22:1-34. Joshua's Farewell Speech. 23:1-16. Renewal of the Covenant 24:1-28. Joshua's death. 24:29-31. The bones of Joseph buried in Shechem. 32-33.

QUESTIONS.

(1) What was Achan's sin? Josh. 7:1, 11, 12, 20, 21. What was the effect of Achan's sin? 7:5, 12, 13. How was the sin discovered? 16-21. What was the punishment and why so severe? 22-26. What lesson may we learn from this?

(2) How did God encourage Joshua? Joshua 8:1-2. How was Ai taken? 8:10-29.

(3) Where did Joshua build an altar? 8:30. What did Joshua write upon the stone? 32. To whom did Joshua read the law? 33-35. To the elders, officers, judges, priests, so-

journers, women and children. Who should read the Bible now? Is it for every one?

(4) How did the Gibeonites deceive Joshua? Joshua 9:3-13. Why did they do this? 3. What mistake did Joshua make? 14. What was done with these people when their fraud was detected? 21.

(5) Who commanded the sun and moon to stand still? Joshua 10:12-13. How long did they stand still? 13. How is this accounted for? Miraculous.

(6) What did Joshua do with the rest of the kings and their cities? Joshua 11:16-19.

(7) How many kings are given in the list? Joshua 12: 24. Where did the two and one-half tribes settle? 13:8. What became of Balaam who was hired by Balak to curse Israel? 13:22 (See Numbers 22-25).

(8) By what method was the land divided? Joshua 14:2. What possession was given to Caleb? 14:6-15. What people dwelt with the Israelites at Jerusalem? 15:63. How much land did Joseph receive? 17:17-18. Why were Ephraim and Manasseh counted as Jacob's sons and the tribes named for them instead of Joseph? See Genesis 48:5.

(9) Where was the tabernacle set up? 18:1. Where was Shiloh? See map. Who assisted Joshua in dividing the land among the tribes? 19:51. Were they all satisfied? What was Joshua's inheritance? 19:49-50. How many cities of refuge were appointed? Six, three on each side of the Jordan. 20:1-9. How many cities were given to the Levites? 21:41-42.

(10) How did Joshua encourage and commend the two and one-half tribes? 22:1-6. What did they build on their side of the Jordan? 10-11. How did the rest of the Israelites feel about this? 12-20. What explanation did they make? Was it satisfactory? 21-33. What was this altar called and why? 34. What was the substance of Joshua's Farewell address? 23:1-16. At what place was the covenant renewed? 24:1. How did Joshua proceed with the renewal of the covenant? 24:1-25. How did the people reply? 16-18, 24. In what did Joshua write the words of this covenant? 26. Why set up a great stone? 26-27. How old

was Joshua when he died? 24:29. Where was he buried? 30. How long did Israel serve Jehovah? 31. What became of the bones of Joseph? 32. Who else died about this time? 33. Where was he buried? 33.

Commit to memory Joshua 8:35—

"There was not a word of all that Moses commanded; which Joshua read not before all the assembly of Israel, and the women, and the little ones, and the sojourners that were among them."

Trace a map of Palestine showing the divisions among the tribes.

LESSON THIRTY-SEVEN.

FOURTH PERIOD—LAW—(continued)

1491-1095 B. C.—396 years. Exodus 1:1—I Samuel 9:27.

MOSES.

SUB-DIVISION 4—ISRAEL UNDER JUDGES.

OUTLINE.

1. Capture of Jerusalem, Hebron, and other cities. Judges 1:1-26. Not all the cities taken. Judges 1:27-36. Israel rebuked by an angel and the people weep. Judges 2: 1-5. The Israelites worship idols and are punished. 6-23.

2. The Israelites are oppressed by the king of Mesopotamia but are delivered out of his hand by Jehovah through Othniel. Judges 3:1-11. They again do evil and are conquered by the king of Moab; they serve him eighteen years and when they cry unto Jehovah he delivers them through Ehud. 3:12-30. They are next saved by Shamgar. 31.

3. The Israelites are sold into the hands of Jabin, King of Canaan, and are oppressed for twenty years. Judges 4: 1-4. Deborah was judge in Israel at that time and Barak was captain of the host. Deborah and Barak deliver the children of Israel. 5-16. Sisera, Jabin's captain, is slain by a woman. 17-23. Deborah celebrates the victory in song. Judges 5:1-31.

4. The children of Israel are delivered into the hands of Midian. Judges 6:1-6. God sends a prophet to them. 7-10. The angel of God calls upon Gideon to deliver Israel. 6:11-24. The altar of Baal destroyed and an army summoned by Gideon. 25-35. Gideon asks for a sign. 36-40. Gideon's army reduced from 32,000 to 300. Judges 7:1-8. The Midianites are defeated. 9-23. Gideon answers the complaint of Ephraim and satisfies them. 7:24-8:3. Zebah and Zalmunna are slain. 8:4-21. Gideon refuses to rule over Israel; he makes an ephod which becomes a snare to his house. 22-28. Gideon's family and death. 29-32. The Israelites again rebel against Jehovah and worship idols. 33-35.

5. Abimelech's conspiracy. Judges 9:1-6. Jotham's fable. 7-21. Gaal conspires against Abimelech but is defeated. 22-49. Abimelech is slain. 50-57.

6. The judgeship of Tola. Judges 10:1-2. Israel judged by Jair. 3-5. Israel oppressed by the Ammonites. 6-9. The Israelites repent and prepare to fight the Ammonites. 10-18.

7. Jephthah becomes judge and delivers the Israelites out of the hands of Ammon. Judges 11:1-33. Jephthah's vow and its execution. 34-40. Ephraim's complaint against Jephthah. 12:1-3. The battle and its results. 4-6. Jephthah's death. 7. The judgeships of Ibzan, Elon, and Abdon. 8-15.

8. Events connected with the birth of Samson. Judges 13:1-25. Samson falls in love with a Philistine woman. 14:1-4. Samson's Riddle. 14:5-20.

9. Samson avenges himself on the Philistines because his wife had been given to another man. 15:1-5. The Philistines burn his wife and her father and Samson smites them with a great slaughter. 6-8. He kills a thousand men with a jawbone. 9-20.

10. Samson is deceived by Delilah. 16:1-20. The Philistines put out his eyes and cast him into prison. 21. Samson's hair grows again and he avenges himself by destroying many of his enemies. 22-31.

QUESTIONS.

(1) What two important cities were taken by Judah? Jerusalem and Hebron. Judges 1:8-10. Did the Israelites take all the cities of the Canaanites? See 1:27-36. Who reproved Israel and why? Judges 2:1-5. What does the word "Bochim" mean? It means "weeping." What great sin did Israel commit? 2:11-12.

(2) Who was the first judge and from whom did he deliver the children of Israel? Judges 3:9-10. Who was the next judge and from whom did he deliver the Israelites? 15. Who was the third judge? 31.

(3) How long did Jabin, King of Canaan, oppress the Israelites? Judges 4:3. Who was prophetess at that time? 4. What did Barak, the captain of the host agree to do? 4:9. Who went with Barak? 9. Who killed the captain on the other side? 17-22. How was this victory celebrated? 5:1-31.

(4) Who was called to deliver the Israelites out of the hand of Midian? Judges 6:11-18. What did Gideon do to the altar of Baal? 25-27. What sign did Gideon ask of Jehovah? 36-40. Why did Jehovah reduce the army? Judges 7:2. How many cowards were there? 7:3. By what method was the army still further reduced? 4-8. How were the Midianites defeated? 19-23. Why did Ephraim complain? 8:1-3. Who slew the kings of Midian? 18-21. How did Gideon's ephod become a snare to Israel? 27. The Israelites worshipped it.

(5) Who slew the sons of Gideon? 9:5. What was Jotham's fable? 7-21. Who conspired against Abimelech? 9:26. What became of Gaal? 39-41. What did Abimelech do to Shechem? 45, 46-49. What became of Abimelech? 50-57.

(6) Who were Tola and Jair? Judges 10: 1-5. Who next oppressed Israel? 10:7. How did this effect the Israelites? 10-16.

(7) Who delivered the people out of the hands of Ammon? 11:12, 32, 33. What rash vow did Jephthah make? 29-31. Who came out to meet him? 34-38. Did he keep his vow? 39-40. See Lev. 27:1-8. He could have kept his

vow by redeeming his daughter with money. Give the names of the next three judges. 12:8, 11, 13.

(8) Who was the father of Samson? 13:2,24. Who prophesied the birth of Samson? 13:3. Did the angel appear again? 13:8-9. How did Manoah and his wife entertain the angel? 15-16. Did he know it was the angel of Jehovah at that time? 16. How did the angel disappear? 20. With what kind of woman does Samson fall in love? 14:1-2. What was his riddle? 14:14. How did the Philistines find out the meaning of Samson's riddle? 15-18. How did Samson pay his wager? 19. To whom did the Philistines give Samson's wife? 20.

(9) How does Samson get revenge? 15:1-5. What becomes of Samson's wife? 6. What does Samson do now? 8. What did the men of Judah do with Samson? 9-13. When the Philistines saw Samson bound what did they do? 14. What remarkable feat does Samson perform? 14-16.

(10) To what city does Samson go next? 16:1. What does he do with the gates of Gaza? 3. By whom is Samson deceived? 16:4, 17-19. How do the Philistines punish Samson? 21. What had his locks to do with his great strength? As long as he was true to his Nazarite vow, which required that he should let his hair grow long, the Lord was with him. When his locks were shorn, the Nazarite vow was violated and the Lord departed from him. See 16:17; also 13:7; and Numbers 6:1-6. Did God approve Samson's marrying Philistine women? No. Did he approve Samson's sins? No. Because God uses a man to accomplish some of his purposes it does not follow that God approves any of the wickedness of which the man may be guilty. It is impossible for God to sin and therefore he cannot and does not approve sin. After Samson's hair grows long again what does he do? Judges 16:23-31.

Commit to memory Hebrews 13:2—

"Forget not to show love unto strangers: for thereby some have entertained angels unawares."

Name all the Judges of Israel in order: 1 Othniel, 2 Ehud, 3 Shamgar, 4 Deborah, 5 Gideon, 6 Abimelech, 7 Tola, 8 Jair, 9 Jephthah, 10 Ibzan, 11 Elon, 12 Abdon, 13 Samson, 14 Eli, 15 Samuel.

LESSON THIRTY-EIGHT.

FOURTH PERIOD—LAW—(concluded)

1491-1095 B. C.—396 years. Exodus 1:1—I Samuel 9:27.

MOSES.

SUB-DIVISION 4—ISRAEL UNDER JUDGES—(concluded)

OUTLINE.

1. Idolatry introduced by Micah among the Ephraimites. Judges 17:1-13. The tribe of Dan takes away Micah's priest and images and the Danites become idolaters. Judges 18:1-31. Wickedness of Benjamites results in that tribe being almost entirely wiped out. Judges 19:1-21:25.

2. The Story of Ruth: A Jewish family moves to Moab on account of a famine; the man and his two sons die; his widow (Naomi) returns to the land of Judah; her daughters-in-law want to follow her but she asks them to stay with their own people; one of them (Ruth) insists on staying with her mother-in-law; she leaves her own people and dwells with her mother-in-law; she marries Boaz and becomes the mother of Obed whose grandson was David the great king and ancestor of the Christ. Ruth 1:1-4:22.

3. The Birth of Samuel. I Samuel 1:1-2:10. Samuel is brought up by Eli the priest. I Samuel 2:11 and 18-22.

4. Eli's sons are wicked 2:12-17; a prophet visits Eli and pronounces a curse upon his house. 2:27-36.

5. Samuel's vision and call. 3:1-21.

6. The Philistines war against Israel and capture the ark. 4:1-22.

7. The ark among the Philistines. 5:1-12.

8. The Philistines return the ark and make offerings. 6:1-18.

9. The people of Beth-Shemesh punished and the ark is moved to Kiriathjearim. 6:19-7:2. Samuel smites the Philistines. 7:3-14. He judges Israel "all the days of his life." 7:15-17.

10. The people ask for a king. 8:1-5. Samuel protests but the people insist and God tells Samuel to harken to them and give them a king. 6-22. Saul, the son of Kish, is selected by Jehovah as king of Israel. 9:1-27.

QUESTIONS.

(1) Who introduced idol-worship in Ephraim? Judges 17:3-4. Who stole Micah's image and took away his priest? 18:14-20. What did they do with the image? 18:31. What great sin was committed by the citizens of Gibeah? 20:5. When they refused to deliver up the men who had done this deed, what did the other tribes determine to do? 20:8-10. How many Benjamites were killed and how many were left? 20:45-46. How was the tribe of Benjamin saved from extinction? 21:8-15 and 16-24. Why was there so much wickedness among the Israelites at that time? 21:25.

(2) What family moved from Bethlehem to Moab and why? Ruth 1:1. What was the man's name? His wife's? The names of their sons? 2. Whom did these sons marry? How long did they live in Moab? 4. What happened to Naomi's husband and two sons? 3 and 5. What does Naomi decide to do? 6. What did her daughter-in-law request? 10. Which one turned back to her own people? 14-15. What did Ruth decide to do? 16-17. Who took Ruth for a wife? 4:13. What great king of Israel descended from Ruth and Boaz? 4:22. What great character of history descended from that line? The Messiah.

(3) Who was Samuel's father? Mother? I Sam. 1:1, 2, 20. What prayer did Hannah offer to God and what vow did she make? 1:10-11. Meaning of the name "Samuel?" "Name of God"—"Asked of God." Where was Samuel reared? 2:11.

(4) What kind of men were Eli's sons? 2:12, 17. Who came to Eli with a message from Jehovah? 2:27. What prophecy did he pronounce against the house of Eli? 2:27-36.

(5) Who appeared to Samuel and called him? 3:4. What did Samuel do? 5. How many times did Jehovah call Samuel? 3:4, 6, 8, 10. What message did Jehovah give Samuel? 3:11-14. Did Samuel tell Eli? 15-18. How was Samuel regarded by all Israel? 3: 19-21

(6) Who defeated Israel at this time? 4:1-2. What did the Israelites bring into their camp? 4:4-5. What was the result of the battle? 10-11. How did the news effect Eli? 4:18.

(7) What did the Philistines do with the ark? 5:1-2. What happened to Dagon? 3-5. How did God punish the people of Ashdod? 6. Where did they take the ark? 8. What happened to the men of Gath? 9. Where did they take the ark next? 10. What did the Ekronites advise and why? 11-12.

(8) How long was the ark among the Philistines? 6:1. How did they return it to Israel? 6:2-9. Where did the kine go with the cart? 6:10-13. In whose field did they place the ark? 14-15.

(9) What happened to the people of Bethsehmesh, and why? 6:19. Who sent for the ark and into whose house did they take it? 7:1. Who was made priest? 1. How long did the ark remain there? 2. What proposition does Samuel make to the Israelites? 7:3-4. How were the Philistines defeated? 10-11. What stone did Samuel set up and why call it Ebenezer? 12. "Ebenezer" means "The stone of help." What was Samuel's office? 15-17. He was a priest, a prophet, and a judge.

(10) Why did the Israelites ask for a king? 8:4-5. How was Samuel affected by this request? 6. What did God tell him to do? 7-9. Who was selected by Jehovah as the first king of Israel? 9:17, 27.

Commit to memory Ruth 1:16-17—

"Entreat me not to leave thee and to return from following after thee; for whither thou goest, I will go; and where thou lodgest, I will lodge; thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God; where thou diest, will I die, and there will I be buried: Jehovah do so to me, and more also, if aught but death part thee and me."

Name the prominent characters in the ancestral line of Christ, beginning with Abraham and ending with David. Abraham and Sarah, Isaac and Rebekah, Jacob and Rachel, Judah,..... Boaz and Ruth.....Jesse, David.

LESSON THIRTY-NINE.

FIFTH PERIOD—KINGDOM.

1095-587 B. C.—508 Years. I Sam. 10:1—II Chron. 36:23.

DAVID.

(Other scriptures written during this Period: Job, Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Song of Solomon, Jonah, Hosea, Joel, Amos, Isaiah, Micah, Nahum, Habakkuk, Zephaniah, Jeremiah.)

OUTLINE.

1. Saul is anointed as king of Israel. I Sam. 10:1-8. He prophesies. 9-13. His uncle questions him. 14-16.

2. Saul is chosen at Mizpah by the people. 10:17-27.

3. Saul defeats the Ammonites; the kingdom is renewed. 11:1-15.

4. Samuel's address. 12:1-25.

5. War with the Philistines, and Saul's sin in offering the sacrifice which Samuel was to offer. 13:1-15.

6. Israel is without weapons. 13:16-23. Jonathan wins a great victory. 14:1-35. Jonathan innocently violates his father's oath, and is rescued by the people. 14:36-46. More wars and an account of Saul's family. 47-52.

7. Saul, on account of disobedience, is rejected by the Lord. 15:1-34.

8. Samuel anoints David as king and David becomes Saul's armorbearer. 16:1-23.

9. War with the Philistines and Goliath's challenge. 17:1-30.

10. David accepts the giant's challenge and kills him. 31-54. David is brought before Saul. 55-58.

QUESTIONS.

(1) Who anointed Saul as king of Israel? 10:1. What happened to Saul after he left Samuel? 9-13. What report did Saul bring to his uncle? 14-16.

(2) How did they proceed to choose Saul as king? 20-24. What did certain worthless fellows say? 27.

(3) What condition did the Ammonites impose on the Israelites? 11:2. How did Saul act when he heard this? 4-11.

(4) Did the people want a king because they found fault with Samuel? 12-1:5. What great sign did Jehovah show by Samuel? 16-18. How were the people affected and what did Samuel promise to do for them? 19-24.

(5) Why was it wrong for Saul to offer the sacrifice? Only priests were to offer up the sacrifices and Saul was not a priest. Why was this considered such a great sin? It violated God's positive law.

(6) How did Jonathan and his armorbearer start the battle? 14:1-15. What vow had Saul made and how did Jonathan violate it? 24-30. Was Jonathan put to death? 43-46.

(7) What did God command Saul to do to the Amalekites? 15:3. Did Saul obey? 10-16. What is better than sacrifice? 22. How was Saul punished for this sin? 23.

(8) Whom does Samuel anoint as king to take the place of Saul? 16:13. Tell the story showing how David was selected. 16:6-12.

(9) What giant challenged the Israelites? 17:4. Describe Goliath. 4-7. Who visits the camp at this time? 12-30.

(10) Tell the story showing how David killed the giant. 31-51. What did the Philistines do when they saw that their champion was dead? 51. What was done with Goliath's head and armor? 54. Before whom was David brought? 55-58.

Commit to memory I Samuel 15:22—

"And Samuel said, Hath Jehovah as great delight in burnt-offerings and sacrifices, as in obeying the voice of Jehovah? Behold, to obey is better than sacrifice, and to hearken than the fat of rams."

Name all the books of the Bible.

LESSON FORTY.

FIFTH PERIOD—KINGDOM—(continued)

B. C. 1095-587—508 Years. I Sam. 10:1—II Chron. 36:23.

DAVID.

OUTLINE.

1. Jonathan and David become friends. I Sam. 18:1-4. The people praise David and Saul becomes jealous. 6-9. Saul tries to kill David. 10-16. David becomes Saul's son-in-law. 17-21. Saul requires David to kill one hundred Philistines, hoping David would be killed; but David kills two hundred. 22-30.

2. Saul requests Jonathan and all his servants to kill David but Jonathan pleads for David. 19:1-7. David wins another great victory and Saul attempts to kill him but David escapes. 8-17. Saul pursues David. 18-24.

3. Jonathan and David make a covenant. 20:1-29. Jonathan defends David and Saul tries to kill Jonathan. 30-42.

4. David flees to Nob, to Gath, to Adullam, and to Mizpeh. 21:1-22:10. Doeg the Edomite slays the priests of Nob, but Abiathar escapes to David. 11-23.

5. David rescues the inhabitants of Keilah from the Philistines. 23:1-6. Saul still pursues David at Keilah, Ziph, Maon, and Engedi. 7-29.

6. David spares Saul's life. 24:1-22.

7. Death of Samuel. 25:1. Nabal refuses to feed David's company but Abigail, Nabal's wife, brings food to David. 25:2-35. Nabal dies and David marries Abigail. 36-42. David also marries Ahinoam. 43-44.

8. David again spares the life of Saul. 26:1-25. David flees to the land of the Philistines. 27:1-12.

9. Saul visits the witch of Endon. 28:1-25. The lords of the Philistines object to David's going with them into battle. 29:1-11.

10. David defeats the Amalekites. 30:1-31. The battle in mount Gilboa; Saul and his sons die. 31:1-13.

QUESTIONS.

(1) Who became David's friend the day the giant was slain? I Sam. 24:1. What made Saul jealous? 6-9. How did Saul try to kill David? 10-11.

(2) What order did the king issue concerning David? 19:1. Who pleaded for David? 4-6. How did Michal help David escape? 8-17.

(3) What covenant did Jonathan and David make with each other? 20:1-29. When Jonathan defends David what does Saul attempt to do to Jonathan? 30-34.

(4) What did the priest at Nob give David to eat? 21:1-6. Was this right? See Matt. 12:3-4. Whose sword did David use? I Sam. 21:8-9. What enemy of David's was present on this occasion? 21:7. What did Doeg do to the priests of Nob? 22:11-19. Which priest escaped? 20.

(5) What city did David deliver from the Philistines? 23:1-6. Of whom does David inquire? 23:2, 10-12. Who visited David at Ziph? 16.

(6) When David had opportunity to kill Saul how does he treat him? 24:1-22.

(7) What is said about the death of Samuel? 25:1. What request did David make of Nabal? 25:5-8. How did Nabal act? What did David decide to do? 9-13. What did Nabals' wife do? 18-35.

(8) When David had another opportunity to kill Saul what did he do? 26:1-12. How did David reprove Saul's officers? 13-16. How was Saul affected? 17-25. What does David do? 27:1-12.

(9) When the Lord had departed from Saul whose advice does he seek? 28:1-7. Was this right? See Leviticus 19:31 and Deut. 18:10. How was the witch affected when Samuel appeared? 12. What does this show concerning the claim of spirit mediums to call up the spirits of the dead? If the real spirits would appear the mediums themselves would be frightened. Who objected to David and his men going with the Philistines to battle against the Hebrews? 29:3.

(10) What did David do after the Amalakites had smitten Zielag? 30:1-6. Of whom did he inquire? 7-8. How

many men were with him? Verse 9. How did David defeat the Amalekites? 11-20. What military law was made an ordinance that day? 21-25. Where was the battle fought in which Saul and his sons were slain? 31:1. How did Saul die? 3-4. What did the Philistines do to the body of Saul when they found it? 9-10. What did the inhabitants of Jabesh-Gilead do with the body of the king and with those of his sons? 11-13.

Commit to memory Matthew 5:43-44: "Ye have heard that it was said. Thou shalt love thy neighbor and hate thine enemy; but I say unto you, Love your enemies, and pray for them that persecute you."

Name all the books of the Bible.

Review the charts.

LESSON FORTY-ONE.

FIFTH PERIOD—KINGDOM—(continued)

1095-587 B. C.—508 Years. I Sam. 10:1—II Chron. 36:23.

DAVID.

OUTLINE.

1. An Amalekite tells David of the death of Saul and Jonathan. II Sam. 1:1-10. The messenger is slain. 11-16. David's lament over Saul and Jonathan. 19-27.

2. David is made king over Judah and Ishbosheth is made king over Israel. II Sam. 2:1-11. Asahel is slain by Abner. 12-32.

3. An account of David's family. II Sam. 3:1-5. Abner joins David. 6-11. Michal, David's wife, is restored to him. 12-16. Joab kills Abner. 17-30. David laments the death of Abner. 31-39.

4. Ish-bosheth is killed by two of his captains and they are slain by David's order. 4:1-12.

5. David is anointed king over all the tribes. 5:1-5. David takes possession of Zion and defeats the Philistines. 6-25.

6. The ark is moved on a cart and Uzzah touches it

and dies. 6:1-11. After three months it is moved to Jerusalem. 12-19. Michal is punished. 20-23.

7. Nathan, the prophet, tells David he shall not build a house for God but that His successor shall build it. 7:1-17. David prays to God. 18-29. David is victorious over all his enemies. 8:1-18.

8. Mephibosheth, the son of Jonathan, eats at the king's table. 9:1-13. The Amonites and Syrians defeated by David. 10:1-19.

9. David sins against Uriah and marries Bathsheba. 11:1-26.

10. David is reproved by Nathan and confesses his sin. 12:1-23. Solomon is born. 24-25. Amnon again defeated. 26-31.

QUESTIONS.

(1) How did David learn of the death of Saul and Jonathan? II Sam. 1:1-10. Why was the messenger slain? 11-16. What made him tell such a falsehood? Does it ever pay to tell a lie? Is lying ever justifiable? No. What kind of spirit does David display in his lament over Saul? What did he say about Saul? About Jonathan? Repeat verse 19 and verse 27.

(2) Who anointed David king after the death of Saul? Where? 2:3, 4. Who anointed Ishbosheth king over Israel? 8, 9. Give an account of the death of Asahel. 18-23.

(3) Who visited David about this time and how did David entertain him? 3:12-21. What did Joab do when he heard of Abner's visit? 22-30. Why did Joab kill Abner? 30. What did David say of Abner in verse 38?

(4) Who killed Ishbosheth? 4:5-7. How were they punished? 8-12.

(5) Who now anoints David as king? 5:1. How old was David when he began to reign? 5:4. How long did he reign in Hebron? Seven years and six months. How long in Jerusalem? Thirty-three years. 5:5. What great stronghold does David capture? 5:7.

(6) How did they move the ark away from the house of Abinadab? 6:3. Was this the proper way? See Exodus 37:3-5 and Num. 4:5. Why was Uzzah killed for trying

to save the ark? See Numbers 4:15. No one was to touch the ark for it was holy. Uzzah violated a positive law. What is a positive law? Why is it such a great sin to violate a positive law? See Lesson IV, paragraph 7. How long did the ark remain in the house of Obed- Edom? 11. To what city did they take it next? 12. How did David show his joy? 13, 14. How did Michal regard him and what was her punishment? 16, 23.

(7) Why was not David permitted to build a house for God? See I Chron. 22:8. Who was to build the house of Jehovah? I Chron. 22:6. What are the leading thoughts in David's prayer? II Sam. 7:18-29.

(8) How did David show kindness to the house of Saul for Jonathan's sake? 9:1, 7. How did Hanun, king of the Ammonites, treat David's servants? 10:4. Who helped the Ammonites against Israel in the battle that was fought and how did the battle terminate? 9-19.

(9) Against whom does David commit a great sin? (Chapter 11.) He has Uriah, one of his captains, killed and takes his wife.

(10) What parable does Nathan speak against David? 12:2-6. How does Nathan explain and apply this parable? 7-9. Notice that here is the origin of the expression, "Thou art the man." 7.) What was David's punishment for this sin 10, 11, 14-23. Did David acknowledge his sin? 13, and see Psalms 51. What great character is born at this time? 24. What name did Nathan give Solomon? 25.

Commit to memory Psalms 51:17: "The sacrifices of God are a broken spirit: A broken and a contrite heart, O God, thou wilt not despise."

Name the great periods of Bible history and give the extent of each.

LESSON FORTY-TWO.

FIFTH PERIOD—KINGDOM—(continued)

1095-587 B. C.—508 Years. I Sam. 10:1—II Chron. 36:23.

DAVID.

OUTLINE.

1. Amnon sins against Tamar, Absalom's sister. II Sam.

13:1-19.

2. Absalom orders Amnon put to death. 13:20-33.

3. Absalom flees from his father but is brought back by Joab. 13:34—14:24.

4. Absalom determines to see his father's face. 14:25-33.

5. Absalom steals the hearts of the people and forms a conspiracy against his father. 15:1-12. David flees from the city. 13-18. His friends go with him but Zadok, Abiathar and Hushai are sent back to Jerusalem. 19-29.

6. David and his company weep as they go up the ascent of the mount of Olives. 30-37.

7. Ziba misrepresents his master Mephibosheth and Shimei curses David. 16:1-14.

8. Absalom enters Jerusalem, meets Hushai, and asks Ahithophel for advice. 15-23.

9. Hushai defeats the counsel of Ahithophel. 17:1-14.

10. David is notified by messengers and crosses the Jordan. 15-22. Ahithophel kills himself. 23. David encamps in Mahanaim and Absalom crosses the Jordan, encamping in the land of Gilead. 24-26. David's friends minister unto him. 27-29.

QUESTIONS.

(1) Against whom does Amnon sin? II Sam. 13:1-19. Whose sister was Tamar? 1.

(2) How did Absalom feel toward Amnon for wronging his sister? 20-22. How did Absalom plan the death of Amnon? 22-29. How did all these things affect David? 21, 31.

(3) Where did Absalom flee to after the death of Amnon? 37. How did he remain in Geshur? 38. How did David feel toward Absalom? 37, 39. Who arranges to have Absalom brought back to his father? 14:1. How does he proceed? 2-4. What story did the woman tell? 5-7. How did she apply the story? 13. Was Absalom recalled? 21-24.

(4) What was Absalom's personal appearance? 25-26. How did he dwell in Jerusalem without seeing his father's face? 28. How did he proceed in order that he might be brought before his father? 29-33.

(5) How did Absalom steal the hearts of the people? 15:1-6. What conspiracy did he form against his father? 7-12. When David heard of his son's treason what did he do? 13-18. Why were Zadok and Abiathar sent back to Jerusalem? 24-29.

(6) Who came to David at the top of Mt. Olivet? 32. Why did David send Hushai back to Jerusalem? 33-37.

(7) What word did Ziba bring to David? 16:1-4. Who cursed David? 5-14.

(8) Did Absalom allow Hushai to remain in Jerusalem? 16:15-19. Whose counsel did Absalom seek at this time? 20, 23.

(9) How did Hushai defeat the counsel of Ahithophel? 17:1-14.

(10) Who notified David? 17:17. What does David do now? 22. When Ahithophel's counsel was rejected what did he do? 23. Where does David pitch his camp? 24. What does Absalom do next? 24-26. How do David's friends minister to him? 27-29.

Commit to memory Proverbs 10:1: "A wise son maketh a glad father; but a foolish son is the heaviness of his mother."

What impresses you most in this lesson and why?

LESSON FORTY-THREE.

FIFTH PERIOD—KINGDOM—(continued)

1095-587 B. C.—508 Years. I Sam. 10:1—II Chron. 36:23.

DAVID.

OUTLINE.

1. Absalom's army is defeated and he is slain. II Sam. 18:1-18.

2. David's lament over Absalom. 19-33.

3. David is reproved by Joab. 19:1-8. The people bring David back 9-15. Shimei makes a confession and his life is spared. 16-23. David learns the truth about the attitude and loyalty of Mesphibosheth, 24-30. The king blesses Barzillai. 31-39. Israel and Judah quarrel. 40-43.

4. Sheba rebels against David. 20:1-2. Amasa is slain by Joab. 3-10. Sheba is killed. 11-22.
5. The Gibeonites are avenged. 21:1-14.
6. The Philistines are defeated. 15-24.
7. David celebrates his victories in a psalm. 22:1-51.
8. The last words of David. 23:1-7.
9. An account of David's mighty men. 8-39.
10. David sins in numbering Israel and a pestilence is sent upon the people. 24:1-17. Gad appears to David and advises him to go to the threshing-floor of Araunah and rear an altar there. 18-25.

QUESTIONS.

(1) Where was the battle between David's men and Absalom's fought? II Sam. 18:6-8. Which side was victorious? 7. What was David's greatest concern? 5. Who killed Absalom? 9-15. What was done with the body of Absalom? 16-18.

(2) Who ran to bring David the news of the battle? 19-23. How was David affected when he heard the news of Absalom's death? 24-33.

(3) Who reproved David? 19:1-8. Which tribe took the lead in bringing David back? 11-15. How did David deal with Shimei? 16-23. What provision was made for Mephibosheth? 24-30. What agreement was made between David and Barzillai? 31-39. Why did the Israelites quarrel with Judah? 40-43.

(4) Who next rebels against David? 20:1-2. What did Joab do when he met Amasa? 3-10. What became of Sheba? 11-22.

(5) How were the Gibeonites avenged? 21:1-14.

(6) Who defeated the Philistines? 15-24.

(7) How does David celebrate his victories? 22:1-51.

(8) What is the substance of David's last song? 23:1-7.

(9) What wonderful feats did some of David's mighty men perform? 8-39.

(10) How did God "move David to number Israel?" He permitted him to do what was in his heart. Why was it wrong to number Israel? It was wrong for David to num-

ber Israel for the sake of glorifying in numerical strength. See verse 3. Who objected to this? 3. After the numbering of Israel how did David feel? 10. What confession did he make? 10. How were the people punished? 11-14. Why were the people punished? See verse 1. (Jehovah's anger was kindled against Israel.) What advice did Gad give David? 18. What sacrifice did David make unto Jehovah? 24-25. Why would not David accept Araunah's gift? 23-24.

Commit to memory II Sam. 22-29: "For thou art my lamp, O Jehovah; and Jehovah will lighten my darkness."

Name the books of the Old Testament. State the different Bible history periods and their extent.

LESSON FORTY-FOUR.

FIFTH PERIOD—KINGDOM—(continued)

1095-587 B. C.—508 Years. I Sam. 10:1—II Chron. 36:23.

DAVID.

OUTLINE.

1. In David's old age Adonijah made an effort to obtain the kingship. I Kings 1:1-10. Nathan the prophet told Solomon's mother of this. 11-14. Bathsheba goes in to King David with the information and Nathan also appears before David protesting against Adonijah being made king. 15-28.

2. David promises Bathsheba that her son Solomon should be king. 28-31. Solomon is anointed King of Israel. 32-40. Adonijah fears Solomon but his life is spared on condition that he show himself worthy. 41-53.

3. Solomon receives his father's solemn charge. 2:1-9. Death of David. 10-12. Adonijah's request occasions his death. 13-25.

4. Abiathar the priest is deposed. 26-27. Joab is slain and Shimei is forbidden to leave the city. 28-38. Shimei leaves the city and is slain. 39-46.

5. Solomon marries Pharoah's daughter. 3:1-3. Solomon prays to God and makes a wise choice. 4-15.

6. Solomon's wisdom is tested. 16-28.

7. Solomon has a great army, many officers and workmen: his influence is very great and his power and wisdom are spoken of in the whole world. 4:1-34.

8. Soloman makes a league with Hiram king of Tyre. 5;1-12. A levy of thirty thousand men is raised by the king. 13-18.

9. Solomon builds the temple. 6:1-38.

10. Solomon builds a house for himself. 7:1-12.

QUESTIONS.

(1) Who attempted to make himself king when David was about to die? I Kings 1:5. What prophet interfered with Adonijah's plans? 11. Who told king David of Adonijah's usurpation? 15. Whose mother was Bathsheba? 11. Who else appears before the king in behalf of Solomon? 22.

(2) What promise does David make to Bathsheba? 1:28-31. Who anointed Solomon as king? 38-39. When Adonijah hears of this what does he do? 49-50. How does Solomon deal with him? 51-53.

(3) What solemn charge does David deliver to Solomon? 2:1-9. How long had David reigned over Israel? 11. What unwise request did Adonijah make of Solomon and how was he punished for it? 13-25.

(4) Why was Abiathar deposed from the priesthood? 26-27. Why was Joab killed? 31-33. What occasioned the death of Shimei? 36-46.

(5) What king's daughter did Solomon marry? 3:1-3. What prayer did Solomon offer to God and what wise choice did he make? 4-15.

(6) How was Solomon's wisdom tested? 3:16-28.

(7) What was the extent of Solomon's dominion? 21, 24. What was Solomon's provision for one day? 22, 23. How many horsemen did he have? See verse 26. How great was Solomon's wisdom? 29-34. How many proverbs did he speak? Verse 32. How many songs did he write? Verse 32. Of what else did he speak? 33. Who came to see him? 34.

(8) With whom does Solomon make a league? 5:1-12. How great a levy did Solomon raise? and for what purpose? 13-18.

(9) When did Solomon begin to build the temple? 6:1. What were the dimensions of the temple? 2. What is a cubit? About 18 inches. How large was the porch of the temple? 3. Out of what was the house built? 7. With what was it covered? 9. What word came from Solomon from the Lord concerning the house? 11-13. With what did he build the walls on the inside of the temple? 15. With what was the floor covered? 15. How large was the "oracle"? 19, 20. With what was it overlaid? 20. With what did he overlay the whole house? 21, 22. How were the cherubim placed in the oracle? 23-28. How were the doors made? 29-36. When was the temple finished? 38. How long was the temple in building? 38.

(10) How long did it take to build Solomon's house? 7:1. What were its dimensions? 2. What did he build for Pharaoh's daughter? 8. Out of what materials was his house built? 9-12; see also verses 3 and 7.

Commit to memory Proverbs 1:7: "The fear of Jehovah is the beginning of knowledge; but the foolish despise wisdom and instruction."

How many chapters in the book of Proverbs?

LESSON FORTY-FIVE.

FIFTH PERIOD—KINGDOM—(continued)

1095-587 B. C.—508 Years. I Sam. 10:1—II Chron. 36:23.

DAVID.

OUTLINE.

1. Solomon secures the service of a worker in brass. I Kings 7:13-47.

2. Th work of gold in the temple. 7:48-61. The ark of the covenant is brought into the temple. 8: 1-11.

3. Solomon dedicates the temple. 8:12-53. He blesses the assembly. 54-61. Offering up of sacrifices. 62-66.

4. Jehovah makes a covenant with Solomon. 9:1-9. Solomon gives certain cities to Hiram the king of Tyre. 10-14. The reason for raising a levy. 15-28.

5. The visit of the Queen of Sheba. 10:1-10. Solomon's great wealth and splendor. 11-29.

6. Solomon takes many wives, introduces idolatry, and his heart is turned away from Jehovah. 11:1-10. Adversaries rise up against the king. 11:1-28. Ahijah utters a prophecy. 29-40. Solomon's death. 41-43.

7. Rehoboam is made king of Shechem. 12:1. Jeroboam returns from the land of Egypt and sends a message to Rehoboam. 2-5. Rehoboam makes an unwise choice. 6-15. Ten tribes rebel and make Jeroboam king. 16-20.

8. Rehoboam is forbidden to make war against Jeroboam. 12:21-24. Jeroboam makes two calves of gold and places one in Bethel and the other in Dan to be worshipped as gods. 25-33.

9. A prophet of Judah curses the altar at Bethel. 13:1-10. He disobeys God and is slain by a lion. 11-25. He is buried by an old prophet. 26-32.

10. The prophet Ahijah is visited by Jeroboam's wife and sends a message to the king. 13:33-14:18. Jeroboam's death. 19-20. Rehoboam's reign over Judah. 21-31.

QUESTIONS.

(1) Who did all the brass work on king Solomon's temple? I Kings 7:13. Whose son was this man? 14. What did he make for the temple? 7:15-47.

(2) What was made of gold? 7:48-50. Who brought the ark into the temple? 8:3-4. Where did they place the ark? 6. What was in the ark? 9. What happened when the priests came out of the holy place? 10-11.

(3) What is the first thing Solomon does in dedicating the temple? He offers a long prayer to Jehovah. What is done next? Many sacrifices are offered. 8:12-66.

(4) Who appeared to Solomon when the temple was finished and dedicated? 9:1-2. What covenant did Jehovah make with Solomon? 3-9. How many cities did Solomon give Hiram? 10-11. What did Hiram send Solomon? 14. Why did Solomon raise such a large levy of workmen? 9:15.

(5) Who visited king Solomon to see his glory and prove him with hard questions? 10:1. How did she come to Jerusalem? 2. How was she affected when she heard

Solomon's wisdom and saw all his grandeur? 4-9. What did she give king Solomon? 10. What did Solomon give the queen? 13. What was the extent of Solomon's riches? 14-29.

(6) How many wives did Solomon have? How many concubines? 11:3. What influence did they have over Solomon? 4-8. What adversaries rise up against Solomon? 11: 14, 23, 26. What prophet pronounced a curse upon the house of Solomon? 29-39. How long did Solomon reign? 42.

(7) Who was Solomon's successor? 12:1. What request did the Israelites, led by Jeroboam, make of Rehoboam? 2-5. How did Rehoboam answer their request? 12-15. Who had advised Rehoboam to give such an answer? See 8-11. What had the old men advised Rehoboam to do? 6-7. How many tribes rebel against Rehoboam? Who becomes their king? 16-20.

(8) What does Rehoboam attempt to do now? 12:21-24. What sin does Jeroboam introduce into Israel? 25-33.

(9) Who is sent to curse the altar at Bethel? 13:1-2. What sign did the prophet give? 3 and 5. What did the king do when the prophet cursed the altar? 4. What happened to his hand? 4. What request did the king make of the prophet? Was it granted? 6. What invitation did the king extend to the prophet and why did not the prophet accept it? 7-10. How was the prophet deceived and led to disobey God? 11-19. How was he punished for this disobedience? 20-25. Why was he punished so severely? He violated a positive law of God. Was the old prophet justified in telling a lie? No; a lie is never justifiable. Who buried the prophet? 26-32.

(10) To what prophet does Jeroboam's wife go when their son is sick? 14:1-4. What message did the prophet send back to Jeroboam? 7-16. How long did Jeroboam reign over Israel? 19-20. How long did Rehoboam reign over Judah? 21.

Commit to memory I Kings 8:23: "O Jehovah, the God of Israel, there is no God like thee, in heaven above, or on earth beneath; who keepest covenant and loving kindness

with thy servants, that walk before thee with all their heart."

What three kings ruled over the United Kingdom? Saul reigned forty years, but lost the kingdom on account of sin; David reigned forty years; and Solomon reigned forty years.

In whose days was the kingdom divided? In the days of Rehoboam the son of Solomon.

LESSON FORTY-SIX.

FIFTH PERIOD—KINGDOM—(continued)

1095-587 B. C.—508 Years. I Sam. 10:1—II Chron. 36:23.

DAVID.

THE NORTHERN KINGDOM.

OUTLINE.

1. Jeroboam I was made king over the ten tribes that revolted and introduced idolatry. I Kings 12:25-33. He reigned twenty-two years and was succeeded by Nadab (reigned two years); Baasha killed Nadab and reigned in his stead (twenty-four years). I Kings 15:25-30. Elah succeeded Baasha and reigned two years; while drinking himself drunk, he was killed by Zimri, one of his captains. I King 16:8-10. Zimri reigned only seven days; the people made Omri king; when Zimri saw his city besieged he went into his house and set it on fire and died. Omri reigned twelve years and built Samaria. I Kings 16:15-29.

2. Ahab was the next ruler; he reigned twenty-two years; married Jezebel, a very wicked woman who established heathen worship in Israel. I Kings 16:28, 29, 31. In his days Jericho was rebuilt by Hiel who lost his two sons according to the statement made by Joshua. I Kings 16:34 and see Joshua 6:26.

3. Ahab is succeeded by Ahaziah who reigned two years and was followed by Jehoram reigning twelve years; then came Jehu who tried to abolish Baal worship but was only partially successful in his reform movements. He reigned twenty-eight years and was succeeded by his son

Jehoahaz who reigned seventeen years. II Kings 9 and 10 and 13:2-9.

4. Jehoahaz was followed by Jehoash who was king sixteen years and was succeeded by Jeroboam II who reigned forty-one years. During his long reign there was great prosperity in Israel but the people grew worse. II Kings 14:24, 25.

5. After Jeroboam II came the reigns of Zechariah (six months), Shallum (one month), Menahem (ten years), Pekahiah (two years), Pekah (twenty years), and Hoshea, the last king of Israel. Hoshea reigned nine years. Shalmanezer, king of Assyria, took Israel captive and led them away into Assyria. II Kings 17:1-18.

6. There were nineteen kings in the Northern Kingdom and all of them were wicked. The prophets Elijah, Elisha, and Hosea were sent to warn them.

7. They practiced all of the wickedness of the heathen nations. They forsook the true worship and worshipped false gods.

8. On account of their sins God led them into captivity.

9. The Assyrians brought people from their country and others into Samaria and the inhabitants of Samaria became a mixed race with which the Jews had no dealings.

10. The Ten tribes have been lost and there is no authentic history giving any information concerning them. It is supposed that they have lost their identity in mixing with other nations.

QUESTIONS.

(1) Who was the first king of the Northern Kingdom? See Outline, paragraph 1. How long did he reign and by whom was he succeeded? Who killed Nadab and how long did he reign? What was Elah doing when one of his captains killed him? Name some of the evil consequences of drunkenness. How did Zimri die? Who built Samaria? See Paragraph 1.

(2) What ruler married Jezebel? What did she establish in Israel? What city was rebuilt in Ahab's days? Who

rebuilt it and what curse came upon him? See Paragraph 2.

(3) Who tried to abolish Baal worship and failed? How long did Jehu reign? Paragraph 3.

(4) Which king of Israel enjoyed a long reign? How did the people fare? What was their moral and religious condition? Paragraph 4.

(5) Who was the last king of Israel? What king came up against him and led him captive? Paragraph 5.

(6) How many kings reigned over the Northern Kingdom? How many of them were wicked? Which one tried to reform the people? Jehu. What prophets were sent to the people to warn them? See Paragraph 6.

(7) What was the great sin of the Israelites? See 7.

(8) What was their punishment? See 8.

(9) What did the Assyrians do to rebuild Samaria? What mixed race resulted from this? How did the Jews regard this mixed race? See 9.

(10) Where are the Ten Tribes? See 10.

Commit to memory Deuteronomy 6:4-5: "Hear, O Israel, Jehovah our God is one Jehovah: and thou shalt love Jehovah thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy might."

Name five of the kings of Israel. Jeroboam I, Ahab, Jehu, Jeroboam II, and Hoshea. Name the three prophets who were sent to Israel. Elijah, Elisha, Hosea.

LESSON FORTY-SEVEN.

FIFTH PERIOD—KINGDOM—(continued)

1095-587 B. C.—508 Years. I Sam. 10:1—II Chron. 36:23.

DAVID.

OUTLINE.

THE SOUTHERN KINGDOM.

1. Israel was carried into captivity in 718 B. C. Judah continued one hundred and thirty years after Israel was led away captive.

2. The first king of Judah after the division was Rehoboam in whose days the division took place; the last king was Zedekiah. The time covered from Rehoboam to Zede-

kiah was 394 years. The Northern kingdom lasted only 264 years.

3. Rehoboam succeeded Solomon; he rejected wise counsel; ten tribes, led by Jeroboam I, revolted. Rehoboam reigned seventeen years. I Kings 12:1-20; 14:21.

4. Abajam followed Rehoboam and reigned three years. I Kings 15:1-8. Next came Asa's long reign (forty-one years). He tried to institute reforms. I Kings 15:9-24.

5. During the twenty-five years of Jehoshaphat's reign Judah was greatly prospered. II Chron. 17:1-20:37.

6. Jehoram was evil and reigned only eight years; he was followed by Ahaziah who was king one year; Athaliah usurped the throne for six years; she was very wicked. II Chron. 21:6; II Chron. 22:4; II Chron. 22:10-23:15.

7. When Athaliah destroyed "all the seed royal" Joash was saved and was hid for years. II Chron. 22:10-12. Jehoiada, the priest, proclaimed Joash and had Athaliah killed. II Chron. 23:1-21. Joash was a good ruler; he repaired the temple; after the death of Jehoiada, however, Joash forgot the kindness of Jehoiada and slew his son; the people lapsed into idolatry; Joash was slain by his own servants. II Chron. 24.

8. Amaziah reigned twenty-nine years and was succeeded by Uzziah who was king for fifty-two years. Uzziah went into the temple to offer sacrifice to burn incense and was made a leper. He was succeeded by Jotham who reigned sixteen years. II Chron. 25:1-27:9.

9. Ahaz was evil; he caused his children to pass through the fire in sacrifice to a false god; he reigned sixteen years and was succeeded by Hezekiah, the good king. Hezekiah reigned twenty-nine years; he restored the Passover; Isaiah prophesied during his reign with good effect. II Chron. 29:1-32:33.

10. Hezekiah was followed by the worst king of Judah —Manasseh; he reigned fifty-five years; this wicked ruler put an idol in the Holy of Holies. II Chron. 33:1-20; II Kings 21:1-18. Amon reigned only two years and was followed by a good ruler, Josiah, who repaired the temple, had the Law read and established reforms. II Kings 22:1-

23:30. After him came Jehoahaz (three months); Jehoiakim (eleven years); Jehoiachin (three months), and then the last of the kings—Zedekiah who reigned eleven years. The Chaldeans led Judah away captive to Babylon. They burnt the house of God and broke down the walls of Jerusalem.

QUESTIONS.

(1) When was Israel carried into captivity? How long did Judah continue as a kingdom after Israel was led away? Paragraph 1.

(2) Who was the first king of Judah after the division? Who was the last? How much time was covered from Rehoboam to Zedekiah? How long did the Northern Kingdom last? Paragraph 2.

(3) Who led the revolt against Rehoboam? How long did Rehoboam rule? 3.

(4) Who succeeded Rehoboam? How long did Asa reign? What did he attempt to accomplish? Paragraph 4.

(5) During whose reign did Judah reach the height of her power? Paragraph 5.

(6) What kind of king was Jehoram? Who was his successor? What woman usurped the throne? Paragraph 6.

(7) Which one of Ahaziah's sons was saved? Where did they hide him? How long was he kept hidden? Who was priest at that time? Who proclaimed Joash as king? What kind of king was Joash as long as Jehoiada lived? Whose son did Joash kill? How did the people act after the priest's death? How did Joash meet his death? Paragraph 7.

(8) Which one of the kings of Judah became a leper and why? Why was it wrong for him to burn incense? He was not of the tribe of Levi; the tribe which God selected to serve in the temple. He violated one of God's *positive* laws. Paragraph 8.

(9) What great sin did Ahaz commit? What is meant by the expression "caused his children to pass through the fire"? That was a form of heathen worship—people offered their own children as sacrifice to the false god. What kind

of king was Hezekiah? What did he restore? What great prophet prophesied in his day? Paragraph 9.

(10) Who succeeded Hezekiah? What kind of king was he? What very great sins did he commit? II Chron. 33:6-7. In whose reign was the temple repaired and the Law read and reforms established? Who led the children of Judah away captive? What was done with the temple and the walls of Jerusalem?

Commit to memory II Chron. 31:21: "And in every work that he began in the service of the house of God, and in the law, and in the commandments, to seek his God, he did it with all his heart, and prospered."

Name five of the great rulers of Judah. Asa, Jehoshaphat, Joash, Hezekiah, and Josiah.

LESSON FORTY-EIGHT.

FIFTH PERIOD—KINGDOM—(continued)

1095-587 B. C.—508 Years. I Sam. 10:1—II Chron. 36:23.

DAVID.

OUTLINE.

THE PROPHET—ELIJAH—AND HIS LABORS.

1. Elijah makes a challenge to king Ahab. I Kings 17:1. The prophet goes to the brook Cherith. 2-7.
2. The Lord sends Elijah to a widow in Zarephath. 8-24.
3. Elijah's great victory over Ahab on Mt. Carmel. I Kings 18:1-40.
4. Elijah prays for rain and ends the long drouth. I Kings 18:41-46.
5. The prophet becomes discouraged and flees to Beersheba. I Kings 19:1-8.
6. The Lord appears to Elijah at Horeb. I Kings 19: 9-21.
7. Ahab robs Naboth of his vineyard and Elijah appears to him and rebukes him. I Kings 21:1-29.
8. Elijah rebukes Ahaziah and pronounces judgment upon him. II Kings 1:1-18.

9. Elijah is translated in a whirlwind to heaven. II Kings 2:1-12.

10. Elijah's mantle taken by Elisha. II Kings 2:12-14. Fifty sons of prophets request that they may seek the body of Elijah; Elisha protests but finally grants their request; they fail to find him. II Kings 2:15-18.

QUESTIONS.

(1) What challenge does Elijah make to Ahab? Why does the prophet say there shall not be dew nor rain in all the land except at his word? Ahab was worshipping the "nature-gods" of the heathen and Elijah wanted to show him that these gods had nothing to do with nature and that Jehovah is the only God. To what brook does God send Elijah? Who feeds him there? Paragraph 1.

(2) When the brook dries up where does Elijah go? What does he find the widow doing when he reaches her home? What does he ask her to do first? What promise does he make her by the word of the Lord? What happens to the widow's son? How does Elijah restore him to life? Paragraph 2.

(3) When Ahab and Elijah met what did Ahab say to the prophet? How did Elijah answer him? I Kings 18: 17, 18. What contest did Elijah suggest? 19. How many prophets of Baal were there? How many of Asherah? At whose table did they eat? 19. How many prophets of God present? One. What proposition did Elijah make to these false prophets? I Kings 18:22-24. How did the false prophets proceed and with what results? 25-29. What did Elijah do and what was the result? 30-38. How did this affect the people? 39. What did Elijah do to the false prophets? 40. See also paragraph 3.

(4) What did Elijah tell Ahab to do now? Where did Elijah go to pray for rain? Did it rain? See paragraph 4.

(5) Why does the prophet become discouraged? IKings 19:1-3. Where does he go and who appears to him there twice? How long did he fast? Paragraph 5.

(6) What did the Lord ask Elijah when he came to the cave? What reply did Elijah make? What wonderful things happened before the Lord gave him his message?

What message did he give? Paragraph 6.

(7) Whose vineyard did Ahab steal? Who had Naboth killed? Who met Ahab in Naboth's vineyard and rebuked him? Paragraph 7.

(8) Why does Elijah pronounce a judgment upon Ahaziah? II Kings 1:2-3, 16. What happened to two captains and their companies when they visited the prophet? II Kings 1:9-12. How did the third captain address Elijah? 13. What did the angel of the Lord tell Elijah to do now? 14-16.

(9) When it was known that Elijah would be translated what did Elisha do? II Kings 2:1-2. From Bethel where did they go? 3-4. When they left Jericho where did they go? 5-6. How did they cross the Jordan? 8. What request did Elisha make of Elijah? 9-10. How was Elijah taken up to heaven? 11. Was Elisha's request granted? 12. What did Elisha call Elijah as he saw him ascend? 12.

(10) What does Elisha do with Elijah's mantle? II Kings 2:12-14. Who seeks for the body of Elijah and fails to find it? A company of fifty. 15-18.

Commit to memory James 5:17-18: "Elijah was a man of like passions with us, and he prayed fervently that it might not rain; and it rained not on the earth for three years and six months. And he prayed again; and the heaven gave rain, and the earth brought forth her fruit."

Under what remarkable circumstances is Elijah mentioned in the New Testament? See Matthew 17:1-13.

LESSON FORTY-NINE.

FIFTH PERIOD—KINGDOM—(continued)

1095-587 B. C.—508 Years. I Sam. 10:1—II Chron. 36:23.

DAVID.

OUTLINE.

THE PROPHET ELISHA AND HIS LABORS.

1. Elisha is called to be a prophet. I Kings 19:19-21. He is acknowledged by the sons of the prophets. II Kings 2:15. He works a miracle at Jericho. 2:19-22.

2. Elisha is mocked by some children who are severely punished. II Kings 2:24-25. He is called before three kings and delivers to them a message from God. The Moabites are defeated. II Kings 3:4-24.

3. Elisha works a miracle in order to help a widow pay her debts. II Kings 4:1-7. He visits the Shunammite woman; her husband builds a room for the prophet. The prophet tells the woman that the Lord would bless her with a son. The child is born and when he is a lad he falls sick and dies. Elisha restores him to life. II Kings 4:8-37.

4. Naaman the Syrian captain is cured of leprosy. II Kings 5.

5. Elisha works more miracles. II Kings 4:38-44; 6:1-7.

6. Elisha thwarts the purpose of the Syrians. II Kings 6:8-23.

7. Samaria is besieged and there is a great famine. II Kings 6:24-33.

8. The Syrians are panic-stricken and flee; four leprous men discovered that the Syrians had fled and announced the news to the city; the famine is broken. II Kings 6:24—7:20.

9. Elisha pronounces a prophecy concerning Hazael. II Kings 8:7-15. He sends a messenger to anoint Jehu. II Kings 9:1-13.

10. Elisha is sick; he is visited by King Joash who weeps over him. The prophet delivers his last message and dies. II Kings 13:14-21.

QUESTIONS.

(1) Who calls Elisha to be a prophet? What was Elisha doing when he was called? Who acknowledges him as a prophet? How does God show that he recognized Elisha as one of his prophets? By enabling him to work miracles. See paragraph 1.

(2) Who mocks Elisha? How are they punished? Why punish them with death? God had to show the people that they must respect his prophets. Before what three kings is the prophet called? How were the Moabites defeated? See paragraph 2.

(3) How did the prophet enable a widow to pay her debts? What great woman does he visit? What is done for him? What great promise does he make the woman? How does he restore the dead child? Paragraph 3.

(4) What is leprosy? A terrible disease. There are two kinds; one is curable, the other is not. Naaman had the incurable kind. Who told Naaman about the prophet? How did he approach the prophet's home? How did the prophet treat Naaman? How did Naaman feel at first? Who caused him to repent? What did he do to be cured? Paragraph 4. Do the waters of the Jordan cure leprosy? How then was Naaman cured? Would he have been cured if he had dipped himself six times? Would he have been cured if he had had the water sprinkled or poured on him? What did Gehazi do and how was he punished for his sin? II Kings 5:20-27.

(5) What miracle does the prophet Elisha work at Gilgal? at the Jordan? See paragraph 5.

(6) How does the prophet deal with the Syrians? II Kings 6:8-23. How was the prophet's servant affected when he saw the enemy and how did Elisha encourage him? 6:15-18.

(7) Who besieged Samaria at this time? II Kings 6:24. How bad was the famine? 25-30. Whom did the king blame? 31. What prophecy did Elisha utter? 6:32-7:1. Who refused to believe the prophet and what punishment did he suffer for his unbelief? 7:2, 17-20.

(8) What caused a panic among the Syrians? 7:6-7. Who discovered that the Syrians had fled? 7:3-15. What did the people do then? 16-20.

(9) What prophecy did Elisha pronounce concerning Hazael? Who anointed Jehu? See paragraph 9.

(10) Who came to see Elisha during his last sickness? What did the prophet tell the king to do? What prophecy did he utter? What happened when the Moabites buried a man in Elisha's sepulchre? Paragraph 10.

Commit to memory Luke 4:27: "And there were many lepers in Israel in the time of Elisha the prophet; and none of them was cleansed, but only Naaman the Syrian."

Meaning of "Elijah": "Jehovah-God." Meaning of "Elisha": "God the deliverer."

LESSON FIFTY.

FIFTH PERIOD—KINGDOM—(continued)

1095-587 B. C.—508 Years. I Sam. 10:1—II Chron. 36:23.

DAVID.

OUTLINE.

OTHER BOOKS OF THE BIBLE WRITTEN DURING THE KINGDOM PERIOD.

JOB.

1. The Book of Job was probably written some time during the Kingdom Period. It is the first of the Poetic Books. Job was a wealthy and upright man. See Job 1:1. He is mentioned also in Ezek. 14:14-20 and in James 5:11.

2. This book treats of the sufferings of a righteous man; corrects man's perverted ideas of the object of suffering and gives us the corerct view. Satan is permitted to afflict Job in order that Job's faith may be tested and his patience tried. 1:6-2:10. Job stands the test but his wife asks him to curse God and die. 9-10.

3. Job's three friends visit him. 2:11-13. After sitting down in his presence for three days and nights without speaking a word, they hear Job "curse his day" and begin to argue with him. There are three rounds of speeches in which Eliphaz, Bildad, and Zophar, condemn Job but fail to prove anything against him; in reply to them Job justifies himself. Chapters 3-31 .

4. A young man by the name of Elihu who heard the debate expresses his dissatisfaction and justifies God. 32-37.

5. Jehovah vindicates himself. He issues two challenges to Job. Job is completely silenced and repents; he acknowledges God's greatness and wisdom. 38:1-42:6.

6. The epilogue. Job is again prosperous and his last days are his best. 42:7-17.

Psalms.

7. There are 150 Psalms, divided into Five Books: I Psa. 1-41; II. Psa. 42-72; III. Psa. 73-89; IV. Psa. 90-106; V. Psa. 107-150.

8. So many of these Psalms were written by David that the whole collection is sometimes called "The Psalms of David." Other authors mentioned in the Psalms themselves are: Asaph; the sons of Korah; Moses; Solomon; Ethan; Heman.

9. The Psalms are also divided into: Didactic (containing instruction); Devotional; Historical; Processional; Messianic.

10. The most popular Psalms are: 1, 8, 19, 23, 32, 37, 42, 51, 84, 90, 103, 119, 121. Ruskin said that Psalms 1, 8, 15, 19, 23, and 24, are sufficient for all personal guidance in living a righteous life. Psalm 72 contains the principles of just government. Psalm 104 anticipates the triumph of natural science. The Psalms contain expressions for every emotion of the human heart.

QUESTIONS.

(1) When was the book of Job probably written? To which division of the books does it belong? What kind of man was Job? Where else is he mentioned in the Bible? Paragraph 1.

(2) Of what does the Book of Job treat? Who permits Satan to tempt Job? What was the purpose of Job's sufferings? Does Job stand the test? Who asks him to curse God and die? 2.

(3) By whom is Job visited? How long do they sit in silence? Who speaks first? How many rounds of speeches are there between Job and his three friends? Whom does Job justify in replying to his friends? 3.

(4) Who heard the debate and what did he think of it? 4.

(5) What does Jehovah have to say? How is Job affected by the Lord's questions? 5.

(6) What is said of Job in the last chapter.

(7) How many Psalms are there in the "Book of

Psalms"? Into how many separate books are they divided? 7.

(8) By whom were the most of them written? What other authors are mentioned in the Psalms? 8.

(9) How else may the Psalms be divided? 9.

(10) Which are the most popular Psalms? What else may be said of the Psalms? 10.

Commit to memory Psalm 23.

Which is your favorite Psalm?

LESSON FIFTY-ONE.

FIFTH PERIOD—KINGDOM—(continued)

1095-587 B. C.—508 Years. I Sam. 10:1—II Chron. 36:23.

DAVID.

OUTLINE.

THE BOOK OF PROVERBS.

1. Solomon wrote 3,000 Proverbs (see I Kings 4:32); we have a few of them in the Book of Proverbs. This collection may be divided into five books: (1:1-6 may be regarded as the Introduction, stating the purpose of a Proverb and its proper use. 1:7 has been designated as the "motto" of the collection.) I. Sonnets on Wisdom, Chapters 1-9; II. The Proverbs of Solomon, 10:1-22:16. III. A Wisdom Epistle, 22:17-24:34. IV. Proverbs of Solomon collected under king Hezekiah, 25-29; V. Shorter Collection, 30-31.

2. In this wonderful Wisdom-Book we are taught what the fear of the Lord is and how greatly they are blessed who fear the Lord. We find instruction covering nearly every phase of human acitvity. It is the business man's best Compendium; the schoolboy's best "book of rules"; the young man's best companion; society's best treatise on etiquette; a veritable "Hand-Book" instructing all how to walk in Wisdom's ways.

ECCLESIASTES.

3. The word "Ecclesiastes" means a "Preacher." This book is a sermon delivered by the wise man after he had

"tried everything under the sun" and found all to be "Vanity of vanities." He shows that all things temporal must pass away and that there is nothing "under the sun" that satisfies the soul of man.

This book contains many proverbs and other short sayings which have been very frequently quoted. The best known chapter is the twelfth. In this chapter young people are warned and exhorted to "Remember" their Creator in the days of youth before old age comes. The conclusion of the whole matter is stated in verse 13.

SONG OF SOLOMON.

5. Solomon wrote 1,005 songs. (See I. Kings 4:32.) This is the only one we have. It is an Oriental Love Song. It honors and exalts marriage as ordained of God. Some regard it as a type of Christ and the church. We must read it with the ancient Oriental customs in mind if we wish to appreciate it as we should.

ISAIAH.

6. Isaiah was one of God's great prophets. He is called the "Gospel-Prophet" because there is so much in his writings that predicts the things concerning the Messiah. He prophesied in the days of Uzziah, Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah, kings of Judah. The word "Isaiah" means "The Salvation of Jehovah."

7. The book of Isaiah contains sixty-six chapters which may be divided as follows: 1. Rebukes and Promises, Chapter 1-6; II. God's presence and protection for Israel, 7-12; III. Prophecies concerning foreign nations, 13-23; IV. Judgments; 24-27; V. Woes, 28-33; VI. Judgment on all nations but especially Edom, 34-35; VII. The Book of Hezekiah, 36-39; VIII. The Book of Comfort and predictive prophecy, 40-66.

8. The greatest of all the chapters is the fifty-third. It was written more than 700 years before Christ was born, but exactly predicts the sufferings of our Savior. The Ethiopian treasurer was reading this portion of the book when Philip, the evangelist, was sent to him. From this scripture he "preached unto him Jesus" and the Ethiopian

became a Christian and "went on his way rejoicing." (See Acts 8:26-40.)

JEREMIAH.

9. Jeremiah is sometimes called the "Weeping-Prophet." He began to prophesy in the reign of Josiah; he helped this king in his reforms and lamented the early death of this ruler. (See II. Chron. 35:25.) He was persecuted by the kings against whom he prophesied and whose sins he rebuked.

10. The book of Jeremiah contains fifty-two chapters and may be divided also as follows: I. Prophecies in the reign of Josiah; Chapters 1-6; II. Prophecies probably in the reign of Jehoiakim: III. Prophecies probably in the reign of Jehoiachin; IV. Prophecies during the reign of Zedekiah; V. Prophecies under Gedaliah and in the land of Egypt; VI. A group of prophecies against foreign nations, and conclusion, 46-52.

QUESTIONS.

(1) How many proverbs did Solomon write? How may the Book of Proverbs be divided? Paragraph 1.

(2) What are we taught in the Book of Proverbs? What kinds of instruction do we find in this book? 2.

(3) What does the word "Ecclesiastes" mean? What is contained in this book? What does the preacher show? 3.

(4) Which is the best known chapter of the book of Ecclesiastes? What do we find in this chapter? What is the conclusion or end of the whole matter? 4.

(5) Ho wmany songs did Solomon write? What is said of this Song? How does it regard marriage? How is it regarded by some? What must we bear in mind while reading this book? 5.

(6) Who was Isaiah? What is he sometimes called and why? In whose days did he prophesy? What does the word "Isaiah" mean? 6.

(7) How many chapters in the book of Isaiah? How else may this book be divided? 7.

(8) Which is the greatest chapter in Isaiah? How long beore the birth of Christ was it written? Did Isaiah

make any mistakes in predicting the sufferings of our Savior? Who was reading this part of the book on one occasion and was led to become a Christian? 8.

(9) What is Jeremiah called? In whose reign did he begin to prophesy? How did he assist Josiah? What did he do when Josiah died? How did some of the kings treat Jeremiah? 9.

(10) How many chapters in the book of Jeremiah? How else may it be divided?

Commit to memory Isaiah 53:7: "He was oppressed, yet when he was afflicted he opened not his mouth; as a lamb that is led to the slaughter, and as a sheep that before its shearers is dumb, so he opened not his mouth."

What do you find in Proverbs 12:2 and in 31:30?

LESSON FIFTY-TWO.

FIFTH PERIOD—KINGDOM—(concluded)

1095-587 B. C.—508 Years. I Sam. 10:1—II Chron. 36:23.

DAVID.

OUTLINE.

1. HOSEA prophesied in the days of Uzziah, Hezekiah, and Jeroboam II. He sets forth Israel's sins; rebukes them and foretells certain punishment; he entreats them to return to Jehovah and encourages them with great promises of prosperity if they repent. The fourteen chapters of the Book of Hosea may be conveniently divided into two parts: Part I, The prophet's family experiences made a type of Israel's conditon, chapters 1-3; Part II, Rebukes, Punishments, Promises, chapters 4-14.

2. JOEL was a prophet in the Southern Kingdom. In his book he calls attention to calamities that shall befall Judah and urges the people to fast and pray. In the second chapter we find the prophecy concerning the outpouring of God's Spirit. This prophecy is quoted by the apostle Peter on the day of Pentecost. (See Acts 2:11-21.) In chapters three and four we find judgments pronounced on the nations but Judah is to be delivered.

3. AMOS was a herdsman who prophesied in the days of Jeroboam II. He pronounced judgments upon foreign nations and then upon Judah and Israel; he rebuked God's people for being satisfied and living luxuriously when they should have been mourning on account of their sinful condition. (Chapter 6:1-6.) The book closes with a prediction of the final restoration of God's people.

4. JONAH prophesied against Nineveh during the reign of Jeroboam II. (See II Kings 14:25.) Jonah refused to go to Nineveh when first called and took a ship for Tarshish. He was cast overboard and swallowed by a fish which the Lord had prepared. Jonah was in the fish three days and three nights. Jesus calls this "the sign of the prophet Jonah" and uses it as a type of his burial and resurrection. While Jonah was in the fish he prayed to the Lord. After this Jonah went to Nineveh and preached against it, but the Ninevites repented and God did not destroy their city. Jonah was displeased but the Lord taught him the great lesson of mercy.

5. MICAH prophesied in the reigns of Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah. In the book of Micah we find the sins of Judah and Israel denounced and the judgment of Jehovah announced; the rulers and false prophets are condemned; there are warnings and rebukes given but in the latter days there shall be peace. In the fifth chapter we find the promise of a deliverer who shall come from Bethlehem. This prophecy is quoted in Matthew 2:6 and referred to the Messiah.

6. NAHUM speaks of the goodness and severity of God; he announces the overthrow of Nineveh and its utter ruin.

7. HABBAKUK tells us about the sins of Judah and informs us that the Chaldeans were raised up to punish Judah; he next pronounces woes upon the Chaldeans, and closes his book with a wonderful prayer showing how merciful God is and how great is the prophet's confidence in God. The great doctrine of justification by faith is announced in Hab. 2:4.

8. ZEPHANIAH prophesies in the reign of Josiah; he

tells of Jehovah's day of wrath against Judah and that the enemies of Judah shall also be punished; Israel shall be restored and made to dwell in safety and security.

9. The books of the Bible are not arranged in time order.

10. The Lord sent his prophets to the people to warn them and, if possible, to induce them to turn from their evil ways. All through the writings of the prophets we see the great love, mercy, and kindness of God. Jehovah punishes his people but pardons their transgressions and extends to them his offers of love.

QUESTIONS.

(1) When did Hosea prophesy? What do we find in his writings? How may the book of Hosea be divided? 1.

(2) Where did Joel prophesy? What does he urge the people to do? What prophecy of Joel is quoted by Peter on the day of Pentecost? 2.

(3) In whose days did Amos prophecy? What do we find in his book? Why does the prophet pronounce a woe upon those who are at ease in Zion?

(4) Against what city was Jonah sent to prophesy? Did he go? What happened to him on the way to Tarshish? How long was Jonah in the fish? Do we know of any fish now that are large enough to swallow a man? A fish was caught off the coast of Florida and when he was opened up there was a fish in his stomach that weighed 150 pounds; this large fish has been put in the Museum at Washington. There is a kind of whale whose throat is large enough to swallow a man. Mr. Frank Bullen, an experienced whaler, in his book, entitled "Cruise of the Cachalot," tells of a whale that they caught and killed and says, "The ejected food from whose stomach was in masses of enormous size, larger than any we had yet seen on the voyage, some of them being estimated to be the size of our hatch-house; viz., eight feet by six feet by six feet!" Why was not Nineveh destroyed at this time? How did Jonah feel about this? How did the Lord rebuke Jonah? What great lesson did he teach the prophet? 4.

(5) In whose reigns did Micah prophesy? What does this prophet rebuke? What do we find in the fifth chapter, second verse? Where is this quoted in the New Testament? 5.

(6) Of what does Nahum speak? Of what city does he announce the overthrow and utter ruin? 6.

(7) Against what nation does Habakkuk prophesy? What does his prayer show? What great gospel doctrine is found in Hab. 2:4? Paragraph 7.

(8) In whose reign does Zephaniah prophesy? Of what does he tell us? 8.

(9) Are the books of the Bible arranged according to the time in which they were written? 9.

(10) Why did the Lord send prophets to the people? What do we notice about God in all the writings of the prophets? 10.

Commit to memory Habakkuk 2:14: "For the earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the glory of Jehovah, as the waters cover the sea."

Name all the prophets of the Kingdom Period.

LESSON FIFTY-THREE.

SIXTH PERIOD—CAPTIVITY—(continued)
587-4 B. C.—583 years.
Ezra, Neh, Esther, Lam., Dan., Ezek.,
Obad., Hag., Zech., Malachi.

DANIEL.

OUTLINE.

1. The book of Ezra deals with an account of rebuilding the Temple. Cyrus, king of Persia, issues an edict for the rebuilding of the Temple. 1:1-4.

2. We next have a list of those who returned, among whom was Zerubbabel as leader. The whole number of those who returned is given in 2:64-67.

3. They first built the altar of Jehovah and offered sacrifices. 3:1-3. They kept the feast of Tabernacles. 3:4-6.

4. They laid the foundation of the Temple and many of the people shouted, but those who had seen the first Temple wept. 3:8-13.

5. Enemies interfere with the prosecution of the work and it is stopped for a while, by order of Artaxerxes. 4:1-24.

6. The people are encouraged by the prophets Haggai and Zachariah. 5:1-5. Tattenai, the governor, writes to Darius the king. Darius finds the decree of Cyrus. 5:6-6:5.

7. Darius orders the work to go on and the Temple is finished and dedicated. 6:6-18. The Passover is kept. 6:19-22.

8. Ezra comes to Jerusalem to seek the law and to teach statutes of Jehovah in Israel. 7:1-10. He receives a letter from Artaxerxes, in which Ezra is instructed to beautify the temple and commissioned to take charge of the work of Jehovah. 7:11-28.

9. A list of those who came up with Ezra. 8:1-14. They send for ministers for the house of God. 15-20. Ezra proclaims a fast and asks guidance of Jehovah. 21-23. They arrive in Jerusalem and offer sacrifices. 24-36.

10. Ezra hears of mixed marriages. 9:1-2. He rends his robes and prays unto the Lord. 3-15. The people gather together and weep and promise to give up their foreign wives. 10:1-44.

QUESTIONS.

(1) With what does the book of Ezra deal? What king ordered the Temple rebuilt at Jerusalem? 1.

(2) How many people returned to Jerusalem with Zerubbabel? Par. 2.

(3) What do they build first and for what purpose? What feast did they keep? 3.

(4) What happened when the foundation of the Temple was laid? 4.

(5) Who ordered the work stopped? 5.

(6) What prophets encouraged the people? To whom did Tattenai write? Whose decree does Darius find? 6.

(7) What does Darius order to be done? What feat was kept when the temple was finished and dedicated? 7.

(8) Who comes to Jerusalem at this time? What does he seek to do? From whom does he receive a letter of encouragement and appointment to his commission? 8.

(9) For whom does Ezra send? What does he proclaim and whose guidance does he ask? What do they do when arriving in Jerusalem? 9.

(10) What disposition is made of the mixed marriages? 10.

Commit to memory Psalm 84:1-2:—"How amiable are thy tabernacles, O Jehovah of hosts! My soul longeth, yea, even fainteth for the courts of Jehovah; My heart and my flesh cry out unto the living God."

Repeat the names of the Prophetical books of the Old Testament.

LESSON FIFTY-FOUR.

SIXTH PERIOD—CAPTIVITY—(continued)

587-4 B. C.—583 years.

Ezra, Neh, Esther, Lam., Dan., Ezek., Obad., Hag., Zech., Malachi.

DANIEL.

OUTLINE.

1. The book of Nehemiah is supplementary to Ezra; it gives us an account of the rebuilding of the walls of Jerusalem.

2. He receives news of his brethren in Judah. 1:1-3. He is grieved when he hears of their condition; he weeps, mourns, fasts, and prays to God. 4-11.

3. Artaxerxes, the king, asks Nehemiah why he is so sad, and Nehemiah tells him it is on account of the condition of his brethren and nation; he obtains permission to go back to Jerusalem. 2:1-8.

4. Nehemiah views the city of Jerusalem by night. 9-16. He begins the work of rebuilding the walls. 17-20.

5. The work is distributed among the people. 3:1-32.

6. There is opposition, but the people go right on with the work. 4:1-6.

7. The enemy threaten the Jews, but Nehemiah prepares them to resist any attack that might be made on them. 4:7-23.

8. There is a murmuring among the Jews about their mortgages and debts. 5:1-5. Nehemiah abolishes usury among the Jewish brethren. 6-13. Nehemiah takes nothing from the people for himself. 14-19.

9. The enemy tries to catch Nehemiah in a trap, but he pays no attention to their proposition and finishes building the wall. 6:1-19.

10. The gates are closed at night. 7:1-4.

QUESTIONS.

(1) How is the book of Nehemiah related to the book of Ezra? Of what does it give us an account? Par. 1.

(2) How does Nehemiah learn of the sad condition of his brethren in Judah? How does this news affect him? 2.

(3) What request does Nehemiah make of King Artaxerxes? Is it granted? 3.

(4) What does Nehemiah do when he gets to Jerusalem? How does he begin the work? 4.

(5) How is the work distributed? 5.

(6) Who opposes the rebuilding of the wall? 6.

(7) When the enemy threatens to fight, what does Nehemiah instruct the people to do? How does the work proceed under such conditions? 7.

(8) What made the Jews murmur at this time? How does Nehemiah quiet them? What does he abolish? How does Nehemiah show his unselfishness? 8.

(9) How did the enemy try to catch Nehemiah? Did they succeed? 9.

(10) What precautions were taken to protect the city and the people? 10.

Commit to memory Neh. 4:6—

"So we built the wall; and all the wall was joined together unto half the height thereof; for the people had a mind to work."

Who captured the city of Jerusalem? Who built the Temple? II Sam. 5:6-10 and I Kings 6:1.

LESSON FIFTY-FIVE.

SIXTH PERIOD—CAPTIVITY—(continued)

587-4 B. C.—583 years.

Ezra, Neh, Esther, Lam., Dan., Ezek.,
Obad., Hag., Zech., Malachi.

DANIEL.

OUTLINE.

1. A list of those who first returned from Babylon. 7:5-69. An account of gifts made to the treasury. 70-72. The people dwell in cities, 73-.

2. The people gather together to hear the law of God read. 8:1-2. Ezra reads the law to the people. 3-8.

3. Ezra and Nehemiah address the people. 9-12. They keep the Feast of Tabernacles. 13-19.

4. The people make a public confession of their sins. 9:1-4. The Levites lead them in prayer. 5-37.

5. They make a covenant to keep the law of God. 9:38-10:39.

6. List of those that dwelt in Jerusalem. 11:1-18. Of those who dwelt in other places. 19-35.

7. Priests and Levites who came up with Zerubbabel. 12:12-26.

8. The wall is dedicated. 27-42. Men are appointed for the service. 44-47.

9. The Israelites are separated from foreigners. 13:1-3. Tobiah is expelled from the Temple. 4-9. The tithing system restored. 10-14.

10. Profaning the Sabbath forbidden. 13:15-22. Jews condemned for marrying foreign women. 23-31.

QUESTIONS.

(1) How many people returned from Babylon at this time? 7:66-69. What gifts were made to the treasury? 70-72. Where did the people dwell? 73.

(2) Where did the people meet to hear the law read? 2:1. Who read the law to the people? 8:2-4. Did he have any help? 4-7. Did the people understand what was read? 8.

(3) How did Ezra and Nehemiah quiet the people? 8:9-12. What feats did they keep? 13-18.

(4) What did the people confess? Who led them in prayer? Par. 4.

(5) What covenant did the people make? 9:38.

(6) What do we read in chapter eleven? See paragraph 6.

(7) What classes of people came up with Zerubbabel? Par. 7.

(8) How was the wall dedicated? 12:27-42. What arrangements were made for carrying on the services? 44-47.

(9) What was done with the Ammonites and Moabites and why? 13:1-3. How was Tobiah treated? 4-9. What system of giving was restored? 10-14.

(10) How had the people regarded the Sabbath and what was done? 13:15-22. What was done with the Jews who had married foreign women? 23-31. To whom did the prophet refer as an illustration to warn the people? See 13:26.

Commit to memory, Neh. 8:8—

"And they read in the book, in the law of God, distinctly; and they gave the sense, so that they understood the reading."

What is the present condition of Jerusalem?

LESSON FIFTY-SIX.

SIXTH PERIOD—CAPTIVITY—(continued)

587-4 B. C.—583 years.

Ezra, Neh, Esther, Lam., Dan., Ezek., Obad., Hag., Zech., Malachi.

DANIEL.

OUTLINE.

1. Esther is the name given to the book that records the preservation of the Jews from complete destruction. The author is not named; it may have been Mordecai, the uncle of Esther; this uncle adopted Esther, whose father and mother had died; her Hebrew name was Hadassah (meaning "Myrtle"); Esther is from a Persian word meaning "Star" and refers to "Venus."

2. Ahasuerus, the king of Persia, makes a feast for his princes to show his glory and honor; the feast continues 180 days. At the close of this feast he makes one for the people; this lasts seven days. Esther 1:1-8.

3. Vashti, the queen, makes a feast for the women. The king requests her to appear before him in order that he may show the people her beauty, but she refuses to come before the king. 1:9-12.

4. The king calls the wise men and asks their advice; they urge him to depose Vashti and select some one else as queen. 1:13-22.

5. They seek for a queen. 2:1-4. Among the maidens taken into the king's house was Esther. 2:5-10. Mordecai, her uncle, was very eager to know how she fared. 11.

6. Esther is chosen as queen and the king makes another great feast. 2:12-18. Esther is obedient to her uncle at all times, even after she becomes queen. Mordecai discovered a plot to kill the king and informed Esther, who told the king; the men who tried to kill the king were hanged and a record of how Mordecai had saved the life of the king was made in the book of the chronicles of the king. 19-23.

7. Haman is promoted by the king, but Mordecai refuses to bow down to Haman; this angered Haman and he sought to destroy the Jews. 3:1-6. Haman succeeds in having a decree given out by the king for the destruction of the Jews. 7-15. Mordecai is deeply grieved when he learns of this decree. Esther's maidens tell her. Mordecai requests Esther to appear before the king in behalf of the Jews. Esther at first refuses, but finally consents to risk her life by daring to go before the king without being called to do so. 4:1-17.

8. Esther is accepted by the king and she invites him and Haman to a banquet; the king asks her to make known her request; she prepares another banquet for them. 5:1-8. Haman feels highly honored and tells his friends about his glory; he cannot be happy, however, as long as he sees Mordecai sitting in the gate. His wife and friends advise him to make a gallows and have Mordecai hanged. 9-14.

9. The king is troubled and calls for the records and

finds that Mordecai had saved his life and decides to honor Mordecai. Haman is in the court and the king asks him what should be done to the man whom the king delights to honor. Haman, thinking that the king was about to honor him, advises what shall be done. The king tells Haman to honor Mordecai. Haman is much humiliated; he is called to the banquet. Esther informs the king that she belongs to the people whom Haman is seeking to destroy; the king orders Haman to be hanged on the gallows he had made for Mordecai. 6:1-7:10.

10. The king gives the house of Haman to Esther and she places Mordecai over the house of Haman. 8:1-2. Esther pleads with the king to save her people. A counter-decree is made by the king at the request of Esther. The Jews destroy their enemies. The feast of Purim is instituted. 9:1-32. Mordecai is honored greatly. 10:1-3.

QUESTIONS.

(1) What is recorded in the book of Esther? Who is probably the author? How was Mordecai related to Esther? What was her Hebrew name? What kind of name is Esther? See par. 1.

(2) How long does the king's feast for his princes last? How long does the feast for the people continue? Par. 2.

(3) For whom does the queen make a feast? What request does the king make of the queen? How does she regard his request? Par. 3.

(4) What advice do the wise men give the king in regard to Vashti? 1:13-22.

(5) How do they proceed to find another queen? 2:1-4. Who is taken into the king's house as one of the maidens? 2:5-10. Why was Mordecai so much concerned? 11.

(6) Why was Esther chosen as queen? 2:12-18. Why is Esther so obedient to her uncle even after becoming queen? It was a custom among the Jews for children to obey their parents and Mordecai was just the same as a father to Esther. What plot did Mordecai discover and how was it brought to the knowledge of the king? 2:21-23. What

was done to the men who had planned to kill the king? 23. Where was all this recorded? 23.

(7) Whom does the king promote? Who refuses to bow down to Haman? Why? How did Haman decide to take vengeance on Mordecai? 3:1-6. What decree does the king make regarding the Jews? 7-15. What does Mordecai request Esther to do? Does she obey? 4:1-17.

(8) When Esther is accepted by the king what request does she make of him? What was her second request? How does Haman feel when he is honored with an invitation to dine with the king and queen? How does he feel toward Mordecai? What do his friends advise him to do? 5:1-14.

(9) What discovery does the king make that night about Mordecai's kindness and what does he decide to do for him in return? 6:1-3. Who advises the king what should be done for the man whom he wishes to honor? 4-9. What honor is shown Mordecai? 10-11. How does Haman feel now? 12-13. What petition does Esther make at the second banquet? 7:1-4. What happens when the king finds out that Esther belongs to the Jewish nation? What is done to Haman? 5-10.

(10) To whom does the king give the house of Haman? 8:1-2. What counter-decree is made by the king at the request of Esther and Mordecai? 8:3-8. Who wrote the decree? 9-14. What effect did this have on many of the people of the land? 17. What was the result? How many were slain in the provinces? 9:16. How many were slain in the palace the first day? The second day? 9:6, 15. What was done to Haman's sons? 9:10, 14. What feast did Mordecai institute? 9:17-32. How greatly was Mordecai honored? 10:1-3.

Commit to memory Proverbs 22:4—

"The reward of humility and the fear of Jehovah is riches, and honor, and life."

What great lesson do you get from reading the book of Esther?

LESSON FIFTY-SEVEN.

SIXTH PERIOD—CAPTIVITY—(continued)

587-4 B. C.—583 years.

Ezra, Neh, Esther, Lam., Dan., Ezek.,
Obad., Hag., Zech., Malachi.

DANIEL.

OUTLINE.

1. Lamentations is the title given to a book written by Jeremiah in which he laments the destruction of the city of Jerusalem and the sorrows that came up on the people of God. He shows that these sorrows come from Jehovah on account of the wickedness of the people. He calls attention to the fact that there is hope for Mercy; He describes the siege and then prays for mercy. Lam. I-V.

2. Daniel is the name given to the book that tells of Daniel and other Hebrew captives and their triumphs of faith. Daniel and his three companions are selected to be instructed in the learning and language of the Chaldeans. 1:1-7.

3. Daniel and his three friends refuse the king's dainties and excel the other students in body and mind. 1:8-21.

4. King Nebuchadnezzar has a dream but forgets it and requires his wise men and magicians to tell him what the dream was and what it meant. The magicians' failure angers the king so that he decides to destroy all the wise men. 2:1-12.

5. They seek Daniel and his companions for the purpose of slaying them, but Daniel answers with prudence and asks the king to appoint a time and he would show him the interpretation. 2:13-16.

6. Daniel gathers his companions together and requests them to pray for him. 2:17-18. God reveals the dream and its interpretation to Daniel; he makes this fact known to the captain who was appointed to slay the wise men; the captain takes him in before the king. 19-25.

7. Daniel makes known the king's dream and its interpretation. 2:26-45.

8. The king is deeply moved and makes Daniel great, gives him many gifts and makes him to rule over the whole province of Babylon. 46-49.

9. Nebuchadnezzar makes a golden image and commands it to be worshipped. 3:1-7. Daniel's three friends refuse to worship the image. 3:8-12.

10. The king commands them to be cast into the fiery furnace, but they are not hurt in any way by the fire. The furnace was so hot that the men who cast them in fell dead at the door of the furnace. The king is astonished to see four men walking around in the fire. He commands the men to come out and then decrees that every one should worship the God of the Hebrews. 3:13-30.

QUESTIONS.

(1) Who wrote the book called Lamentations? About what does the prophet write in this book? See Par. 1.

(2) For what purpose were Daniel and his three companions chosen? Daniel 1:1-7.

(3) How do Daniel and his friends show their faith in God? What was the result of their refusing to eat the king's dainties? 1:8-21.

(4) What does the king require of the wise men? How does their failure affect him? What order does he send forth concerning the wise men? 2:1-12.

(5) What request does Daniel make when the captain comes to destroy him and his companions? 2:13-16.

(6) What does Daniel ask his companions to do? 2:17-18. Who reveals the dream to Daniel? Who takes him to the king? 19-25.

(7) What was the dream? What was its interpretation? 2:26-45.

(8) How is the king affected and what honor does he show Daniel? 2:46-49.

(9) What kind of an image does Nebuchadnezzar make and what decree does he send forth? 3:1-7. Did Daniel's three friends worship the image? 3:8-12.

(10) What does the king command to be done to these three men? What happened to the men who threw them into the furnace? What astonishing sight did the king be-

hold? How were these men delivered? What decree did the king make after this wonderful deliverance? 3:13-30.

Commit to memory Daniel 3:17-18—

"If it be so, our God whom we serve is able to deliver us from the burning fiery furnace; and he will deliver us out of thy hand, O king. But if not, be it known unto thee, O king, that we will not serve thy gods, nor worship the golden image which thou hast set up."

Why was Daniel so highly honored by men?

LESSON FIFTY-EIGHT.

SIXTH PERIOD—CAPTIVITY—(continued)

587-4 B. C.—583 years.

Ezra, Neh, Esther, Lam., Dan., Ezek., Obad., Hag., Zech., Malachi.

DANIEL.

OUTLINE.

1. Nebuchadnezzar praises Jehovah. Daniel 4:1-3. He dreams of a tree. None of the magicians were able to interpret the dream. Daniel comes in before the king and interprets the dream. 4:4-27.

2. The dream is fulfilled. 4:28-37.

3. Belshazzar makes a feast to a thousand of his lords. 5:1-4. The hand-writing on the wall. 5-6. The enchanters and soothsayers fail to read the writing. Daniel is called in and he reads the writing and gives the interpretation thereof. 7-28. Daniel is highly honored and made the third ruler in the kingdom. 29. Belshazzar is slain and Darius becomes king. 30-31.

4. Daniel is made one of the three presidents of the realm by King Darius. 6:1-3. The other presidents and satraps plot against Daniel. 4-9. Daniel pays no attention to the king's decree and is cast into a den of lions. 10-19.

5. The king cannot sleep and arises early in the morning and visits the den of lions and calls for Daniel. Daniel is unharmed! he is taken up from the den and his persecutors are cast into the den and are destroyed. 6:19-24.

Darius makes a decree that all men should fear the God of Daniel. 25-28.

6. Daniel dreams and has a vision of four beasts. 7:1-8. The vision of judgment. 9-12. The vision of the son of man. 13-14.

7. Daniel is troubled and seeks an interpretation of his visions. 15-16. They are made known unto him. 17-28.

8. Daniel's vision of a ram, a he-goat, and a horn. 8:1-14. Gabriel makes known the visions. 15-27.

9. Daniel prays for his people. 9:1-19. Gabriel brings the answer. 20-27.

10. A man appears to Daniel in a vision and tells of coming events. 10:1-11:45. Times of trouble foretold and the time of the end. 12:1-13.

QUESTIONS.

(1) Whom does Nebuchadnezzar praise? What dream does he have? Who fails to interpret the dream? Who interprets the vision? See Par. 1 and 4:1-27.

(2) How was the dream fulfilled? 4:28-37.

(3) To whom does Belshazzar make a feast? What happens during the feast? Who cannot read the writing? Who is called in to read it? What was the writing? What did it mean? How was it fulfilled? How is Daniel honored? 5:1-31.

(4) How does Darius honor Daniel? Who plots against him? What great compliment do they pay Daniel? See 6:4-5. How do they try to catch Daniel in a trap? 6-9. How does Daniel regard the decree of the king? How often during the day does he pray? Why pray toward Jerusalem? That was the place where God said he would meet his people. See also II Chron. 6:36-39. What is done with Daniel for disregarding the decree of the king? 6:16.

(5) How did the king pass the night? 18. What did he do early in the morning? 19. How did he address Daniel? What reply did Daniel make? 21-22 What command did the king issue? 23. What was done to the people who tried to destroy Daniel? 24. What decree does the king make now? 25-27.

(6) What did Daniel dream in the first year of Belshazzar? 7:1-14.

(7) What troubled Daniel? 7:15. Were the visions made known to him? 16.

(8) Who makes known the vision of a ram, he-goat, and horn? 8:1-27.

(9) What prayer does Daniel offer to God and for whom? 9:1-19. Who brings an answer to Daniel's prayer? 15-27.

(10) What vision did Daniel have in the third year of Cyrus, king of Persia? 10:1-9. What touched him? 10. What was the message to Daniel? 11-14. Why were Daniel's words heard? 10:12. What is foretold in the 12th chapter? See Par. 10.

Commit to memory Daniel 12:3—

"And they that are wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament; and they that turn many to righteousness, as the stars forever and ever."

What was Daniel's other name? 1:7. Who were his companions? 1:6.

LESSON FIFTY-NINE.

SIXTH PERIOD—CAPTIVITY—(continued)

587-4 B. C.—583 years.

Ezra, Neh., Esther, Lam., Dan., Ezek., Obad., Hag., Zech., Malachi.

DANIEL.

OUTLINE.

1. Ezekiel was a prophet of God living in the time of Daniel and Jeremiah; he was "among the captives by the river Chebar" "in the land of the Chaldeans." 1:1-2. The book bearing his name relates his visions which he saw. On account of the scattered condition of the Jews his messages are of a more general nature than those of prophets who dealt only with people living in one country—like Judah, or Samaria. While the book has many symbols in it and strange pictures or visions, we can find many good practical lessons.

2. We first have Ezekiel's call to be a prophet. 11:1-3:15.

3. In chapters 3 to 7 we have predictions relating to the destruction of Judah and Jerusalem.

4. From 8 to 11 we have visions of the Temple and its pollution by false worship; judgments pronounced upon the priests and forecasts of a reformation.

5. Chapters 12-19 deal with warnings and rebukes concerning certain sins of which the people were guilty.

6. Chapters 20-23 make known the fact that the punishments threatened are soon to be visited on the people.

7. The 24th chapter speaks of the siege of Jerusalem announcing the day of its beginning and prophesying the complete overthrow of the city.

8. From 33-39 the prophet tells of the triumph of Israel and of the kingdom of God on earth.

9. Visions of prosperity and rejoicing in the service of God are recorded in chapters 40-48.

10. Ezekiel continued his prophetic labors for a period of twenty-two years.

QUESTIONS.

(1) When and where did Ezekiel live and prophecy? 1:1-2. What do we find in the book that bears the name of this great prophet? See Par. 1.

(2) In what chapters do we find Ezekiel's call recorded? Par. 2.

(3) What is recorded in chapters 3-7? Par. 3.

(4) In what chapters is the account of the pollution of the Temple given? Par. 4.

(5) Of what do chapters 12-19 deal? Par. 5.

(6) What do you find in chapters 20-23? Par. 6.

(7) In what chapter do we read of the siege of Jerusalem? Par. 7.

(8) What glad messages do we find recorded in chapters 33-39? Par. 8.

(9) Of what do the last nine chapters treat? Par. 9.

(10) How long did Ezekiel continue his prophetic labors? Par. 10.

Commit to memory Ezek. 33:11—

"Say unto them, As I live, saith the Lord Jehovah, I have no pleasure in the death of the wicked; but that the

wicked turn from his way and live; turn ye, turn ye from your evil ways; for why will ye die, O house of Israel?"

What is the meaning of the word "prophet?" This word literally means to "speak for." One of God's prophets is one who "speaks for" God—one who delivers the messages God gives him.

LESSON SIXTY.

587-4 B. C.—583 Years.

SIXTH PERIOD—CAPTIVITY—(concluded)

Ezra, Neh., Esther, Lam., Dan., Ezek., Obadiah, Hag., Zech., Malachi.

DANIEL.

OUTLINE.

1. Obadiah delivers Jehovah's denunciation of Edom's cruelty to Israel. Edom's pride shall be humbled and Israel shall be honored and blessed. 1:1-21.

2. Haggai prophesied in the second year of Darius (1:1). The burden of Haggai's messages is to encourage the rebuilding of the Temple. 1:1-11.

3. Zerubbabel and Joshua and the remnant of the people obeyed the voice of Jehovah their God, and began the work. 12-15.

4. The latter house is contrasted with the former in its glory and the workers are encouraged to go right on with their work, having the promise that the glory of the latter house shall be greater than that of the former. 2:1-9.

5. The people are reproved for their unfaithfulness and exhorted to consider God's dealings with them. 2:10-19.

6. The prophet gives a special promise to Zerubbabel. 2:20-23.

7. Zechariah also prophesied in the second year of Darius (1:1). This book divides itself into two parts: the first deals with messages to the people encouraging and exhorting them to live righteously and to put their hope and trust in Jehovah; it promotes the building of the Temple and foretells the coming of the Lord's Branch—no doubt referring to the Messiah. The prophet has visions of a

candle-stick, olive trees, a flying roll, etc., typical of the coming "Priest-king," the Messiah. He reproves insincere fasting and tells them what the cause of their captivity was, but prophesies the coming peace and prosperity of Zion. Chapters 1-8.

8. The second part deals with messages concerning other nations; tells of the extent and wide dominion of Zion; the blessings that the Lord will bring to Judah and Israel; foretells the gathering together of the scattered people; shows how the people would be served by false shepherds and be ungrateful for God's goodness; speaks of the coming strength and might of Judah, Jerusalem's penitence and purification; the shepherds are to be smitten; Jehovah will fight for his people against the foe and will reign over all the nations. Chapters 9-14.

9. Malachi is the last book of the Old Ttestament. The word "Malachi" means "My Messenger." This prophet probably lived in the time of Ezra and Nehemiah (about 444 B. C.) and delivers God's last message before the coming of the Messiah. God shows his love for Israel; he severely rebukes the wicked priests; he reproves the people for their sins. Chapters 1-2.

10. Malachi announces the coming of Jehovah's messenger; God challenges, rebukes, and entreats the people; distinguishes between the righteous and the wicked and gives his last admonition calling upon the people to remember the law of Moses. The book closes with a prediction of the coming of Elijah, evidently having reference to the coming of John the Baptist. Chapters 3-4. See also Matthew 11:12-13.

QUESTIONS.

(1) What was the message of Obadiah? See Par. 1.

(2) When did Haggai prophesy? What was the burden of his messages? Par. 2.

(3) What two great men obeyed the voice of God at this time? How many of the people? What great and important work did they begin? Par. 3.

(4) How were the people encouraged to go with the work of rebuilding the Temple? Par. 4.

(5) For what are the people reproved and what are they exhorted to do? Par. 5.

(6) To whom was a special promise made at this time? Par. 6.

(7) When did Zechariah prophesy? How does the book of Zachariah divide? What do you find in the first part? Par. 7.

(8) With what does the second part of the book of Zachariah deal? Par. 8.

(9) What is the last book in the Bible called? Who was the last prophet sent to the Lord before the coming of the Christ? In whose lifetime did Malachi probably live? About what date? What is found in chapters 1-2? Paragraph 9.

(10) What messenger does Malachi announce? What other messages does the prophet deliver to the people for Jehovah? What are the Jews called on to remember? With what prediction does the book close? What Elijah is meant?

Commit to memory Malachi 3:10—

"Bring ye the whole tithe into the store-house, that there may be food in my house, and prove me now herewith, saith Jehovah of hosts, if I will not open you the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive it."

Name the prophets of the Captivity Period.

LESSON SIXTY-ONE.

THE LITERATURE OF THIS PERIOD.

Between the Testaments.

OUTLINE.

1. During this period the books known as "Apocrypha" were written. There are seventeen of these, fifteen of which are found in the English translation made by the Roman Catholic church; two of them probably being unintentionally omitted. These are: One of the books of Esdras and The Prayer of Manasses. None of them are found in the Hebrew Bible, nor in the translation made by Protestants.

2. The Jews regarded the thirty-nine books which we now have in our Old Testament as the books written by inspired men. The Apocryphal books were not so considered by them. The word Apocrypha means "hidden," but came to be used to denote a book which had no right to be classed with the inspired books of the Bible.

3. By placing fifteen of these apocryphal books in their translation of the scriptures the Roman Catholics make it appear that their translation is a different "Bible" and that, therefore, our translation is not "The Bible." The fact is that the King James translation and the Revised Version of the English translation were made from the original Hebrew of the Old Testament and Greek of the New Testament, while the English translation made by the Roman Catholics (the Douay and Rheims version) was made from Jerome's Latin translation of the Hebrew and Greek. There will therefore be a difference of style and other differences caused by the influence of the doctrines and practices of the Roman Catholic church. Th American Standard Edition is the best popular English translation ever made of the Bible. It is the "Catholic" translation that is not reliable. Of English translations the "Protestants" have the one that is reliable.

4. Of the seventeen apocryphal books one of them is an "Addition to the book of Esther," and three others (Song of the Three Children, Susanna, Bel and the Dragon) are "Additions to the book of Daniel." The Epistle of Jeremiah is sometimes added to Baruch.

5. The apocryphal books contain some history, but are more like our books of fiction and our fables.

6. The first four mentioned are I Esdras, II Esdras, Tobit and Judith.

7. The next four are: Additions to Esther, Wisdom of Solomon, Ecclesiasticus, Baruch.

8. In the list usually given the next four are: The Epistle of Jeremiah, Song of the Three Children, Susanna, and Bel and the Dragon.

9. The last five are: The Prayer of Manasses, I, II, III, and IV, Maccabees.

10. There is nothing taught in these apocryphal books regarding our duty to God that we do not find in the thirty-nine books of the Old Testament.

QUESTIONS.

(1) What books were written during this period? How many Apocryphal are there? How many of these are found in the English translation made by the Roman Catholic church? Which two did they omit? Are any of them found in the Hebrew Old Testament? In the "Protestant" translations? Par. 1.

(2) How many books did the Jews regard as belonging to the Old Testament Scriptures inspired of God? What does the word "Apocrypha" mean and how did it come to be applied to these writings? Par. 2.

(3) By placing fifteen of these books in their translation of the Bible, how do the Roman Catholics make their translation appear as compared with ours? From what are our English translations made? From what was the "Roman Catholic" translation made? What differences will, therefore, appear? Which is reliable. See Par. 3.

(4) To which books of the Old Testament are some of these apocryphal books added? To which apocryphal book is the Epistle of Jeremiah sometimes added? Par. 4.

(5) What do these books contain? 5.

(6) Which four are usually mentioned first? 6.

(7) Which four come next in the list? 7.

(8) Which four follow these? 8.

(9) Which are the last five named? 9.

(10) Is there any new duty to God taught in these books?

Commit to memory Psalm 42:1—

"As the heart panteth after the water-brooks, so panteth my soul after thee, O God. My soul thirsteth for God, for the living God."

Name four Apocryphal books.

LESSON SIXTY-TWO.

THE LITERATURE OF THIS PERIOD—(continued)

Between the Testaments.

OUTLINE.

1. In addition to the Apocryphal books there was another kind of literature which forms the most important link between the writings of Malachi and Matthew; this was the literature of the Apocalyptists and is known as the Apocalyptic Literature of this period.

2. The word "Apocalyptic" comes from "Apocalypse" which means "Revelation;" an "Apocalyptist" is a "Revealer."

3. At the close of the prophetic period of the Old Testament the Jewish nation developed at least four great national ideals represented by four classes: From the Scribes came the Pharisaic party which magnified the Law; from the priests came the party of the Sadducees who gloried in the ecclesiastical service and dignity of office; the Essenes, a third party, were something like the so-called "Quakers" of the present day; they aimed at social reform and laid great stress on purity and holiness; they had all things in common. These became the three most influential parties of the Jews—the Pharisees, Sadducees, Essenes—the greatest forces in moulding the character of Jewish national life and history. The fourth class was composed of those who looked for a personal Messiah, who hoped "for the consolation of Israel;" these were known as the "Apocalyptists."

4. We have good reason to believe that there were many apocalyptic books written during this period, but only fragments of them have been preserved.

5. Those in existence are: The Book of Enoch, The Secrets of Enoch, The Book of Jubilees, The Testaments of the Twelve Patriarchs, The Psalms of Solomon, The Sibylline Oracles and The Assumption of Moses.

6. Those we know by quotations that were made from them: The Prayer of Joseph, The Book of Eldad and Modad, The Apocalypse of Elijah, The Apocalypse of Zephaniah.

7. Those falsely pretending to be the writings of Baruch, Habakkuk, Ezekiel and Daniel. These were the writings of authors who simply assumed these names.

8. The most important feature about these writings is the bearing they have on the history of the Jews through whom the Messiah came.

9. As may be expected there were many fanciful and erroneous views concerning the coming of the Messiah expressed in some of these writings.

10. For the truth on this most important subject we must, of course, rely on the writings of the prophets of God as we find them in the Old Testament Scriptures.

QUESTIONS.

(1) What other kind of literature besides the Apocalyptic do we find in the period of Jewish History between the Testaments? Par. 1.

(2) What does the word "Apocalyptic" mean? Par. 2.

(3) What four great national ideals of the Jewish nation were developed during the period from Malachi to Matthew? By what Parties were they represented? Par. 3.

(4) Was there very much of this kind of literature? Par. 4.

(5) What seven Apocalyptical Books are now in existence? Par. 5.

(6) How many more are known by quotations made from them? Par. 6.

(7) How many more known simply by the assumed names they wear? Par. 7.

(8) What is the most important feature about these writings? Par. 8.

(9) Why were some of these writings injurious? Par. 9.

(10) What are the only reliable writings on the all-important subject of the Coming of the Messiah? Par. 10.

Commit to memory Luke 2:25:

"And behold, there was a man in Jerusalem, whose name was Simeon; and this man was righteous and devout,

looking for the consolation of Israel; and the Holy Spirit was upon him."

What is meant by "the consolation of Israel?"

LESSON SIXTY-THREE.

Between the Testaments.

(CONTINUED.)

OUTLINE.

1. When the last words of the Old Testament were written Palestine was under the rule of the Persians. Their rule of Palestine extended from about 536 to 332 B. C., or about 200 years. Cyrus issued an edict permitting the Jews to return to Jerusalem and rebuild their city and temple. This was in the days of Ezra and Nehemiah. The Persian rule continued about 70 years beyond the time of Malachi.

2. The story of rebuilding the city, although surrounded by enemies, has been told in Ezra and Nehemiah. The seventy years from Malachi to Alexander the Great who put an end to the Persian rule were years of peace and plenty. The Greek wars on the West and the Parthian wars on the East were far enough removed to have left Palestine undisturbed.

3. While the Jews prospered materially they declined spiritually; their services became more and more formal until the very spirit of righteousness and justice seemed to have departed, leaving them the carcass of a cold ritualism.

4. It was during these seventy years that the elder son of the High Priest killed his younger brother in the Temple. The favorite of the Persians was the younger son of the High Priest and the elder son, fearing that his brother would become High Priest at the death of the father, committed this horrible crime.

5. It was also during the Persian rule that the Priesthood assumed more and more power until the High Priest was looked upon by the Jews as the head of the State and ruler in temporal affairs as well as spiritual.

6. Another notable event of this period is the change of the spoken language of the Jew. The Hebrew language was highly honored and revered, but during the exile the Jews had learned the language of their captors and when they returned home they continued speaking in their acquired speech—the Chaldee, or Eastern Aramaic. The Hebrew was read and regarded as holy; the word "Jehovah" became too sacred to be pronounced. (To this very day this custom is observed.)

7. After the Persian Rule came the Greek Administration. Shortly after Alexander the Great conquered Persia he built Alexandria and settled it partly with Jews. The Jewish population of the new city became so large that a great portion of the city was Jewish. This brought the Jew under the influence of Greek Language, Philosophy, Art and Poetry.

8. The Greek Period extended from the fall of the Persian (about 332) to the rule of Antiochus (about 170 B. C.)

9. There was about 150 years of comparative silence. At the death of Alexander the Great his empire fell to pieces and was divided among four of his generals who threw everything into confusion. Syria, Armenia, Egypt and Greece, were rival powers. The Jews fared better under the Egyptian rule which continued for about 100 years than they did under the Syrian power for the next fifty years.

10. Under Antiochus the Jews suffered untold cruelties. This monster styled himself "Epiphanes," the "Illustrious," but was called "Madman" ("Epimanes"). His object was to exterminate the Jews by persecution. He committed all kinds of crimes and was guilty of the worst forms of blasphemy. He reigned from 175-164 B. C. He hated the Jews and their religion. In his efforts to destroy the Jewish nation there were 40,000 Jews slain in Jerusalem alone, and about the same number sold as slaves. The Temple was polluted by erecting a monument to Zeus in the Temple Court and offering a sow as sacrifice. He forbade the worship of Jehovah and issued an edict that

the Jewish religion should be discontinued and the nation of the Jews should be wiped out. But in this he failed.

QUESTIONS.

(1) What people ruled Palestine when the last words of the Old Testament were written? How long did the Persian rule extend? How far beyond the time of Malachi did it extend? See Par. 1.

(2) Where do we find the story of rebuilding Jerusalem? What kind of condition prevailed among the Jews of Palestine during the seventy years from Malachi to Alexander the Great. Why did not the Parthian and Grecian wars disturb Palestine at this time? Par. 2.

(3) How did the Jews fare during these seventy years in a material way? What was their spiritual condition? What is "ritualism?"

(4) What great crime was committed in the Temple about this time? Par. 4.

(5) To what extent did the power of the High Priest increase? Par. 5.

(6) What change was made in the language of the Jews during this period? Did they forget their native tongue? How did they consider the Hebrew language? How did they regard the name "Jehovah?" What language had they learned to speak. Par. 6.

(7) Who conquered the Persians and ruled over Palestine in their stead? What city did Alexander build? How did he deal with the Jews? Under what influence did this bring the Jews? Par. 7.

(8) What was the extent of the Grecian rule over Palestine? Par. 8.

(9) What happened at the death of Alexander? What four countries were rivals? Between which two of these was Palestine? Between Egypt and Syria. Which one governed Palestine for about 100 years? How long were the Jews under the Syrian yoke? Par. 9.

(10) Under what ruler did the Jews suffer extreme cruelties? What did Antiochus style himself? What did the people call him? What was his object in persecuting the Jews? Of what was he guilty? When did he reign? How many Jews were killed and how many sold into

slavery? What did he do to the Temple and Temple Court? What bold step did he take against Jehovah and the religion which Jehovah had given the Jews? Par. 10.

Memory verse: Psalm 93:1—

"Jehovah reigneth; he is clothed with majesty; Jehovah is clothed with strength; he hath girded himself therewith; the world also is established that it cannot be moved."

What more can you tell of Alexander the Great?

LESSON SIXTY-FOUR.

Between the Testaments.

(CONTINUED.)

OUTLINE.

1. After the Syrian Period came the Maccabean. When the messengers sent out by Antiochus came to Modeim (a little town near Jerusalem) they found a priest who had five sons. They demanded that he renounce the religion of Jehovah by offering a sacrifice to false gods; this he refused to do, but there was one of his townsmen who was willing to forsake the true religion for the false. In righteous wrath Mattathias, the old priest, killed the man who had turned away from Jehovah to serve the gods of the heathen. His five sons and others gathered around him and drove the soldiers of Antiochus from their village. This was a signal for war and all Judah was stirred.

2. The father died shortly after this occurence but his five sons waged war against the haughty ruler. Of these five sons, the third, Judas, was selected by his father to take the lead. All of these men, however, are known to readers of history as heroes, and each one has attached to his name a title of great significance: John was called "The Holy"; Simon is known as "The Guide"; Jonathan, as "The Cunning;" Eleazar, as "The Beast-Sticker, and Judas, as "The Hammer." Eleazar's title was given him because he fought his way through the lines of the enemy and reached what he supposed to be the "Royal" elephant bearing the king himself; Eleazar crawled under this beast

and thrust his spear into him, and, while he himself perished, many of his foes died with him.

3. The greatest of the five was Judas called "The Hammer" who, with a small band of patriotic Jews, again and again repulsed the enemy and won great victories. In his third encounter Judas had 6,000 men of whom 3,000 were sent home because they were afraid to die or thought they could not be spared by their loved ones. With the 3,000 that remained he marched against a foe numbering 40,000 footmen and 7,000 cavalry. This host was led by Lysias who was then governor of Syria.

4. From the place where they assembled for battle they could see the Holy City deserted, the Temple in ruins, and Gentiles occupying the places of God's chosen people. They cried unto God in their extremity, put on sackcloth and fasted and mourned. The next day they achieved a most remarkable victory. Judas and his men gave all the glory to God and sang the National Anthem (Psalm 136) in celebration of their wonderful deliverance.

5. One year later, the same governor led another army against Judas but was again defeated. This time Judas marched up to Jerusalem and restored the Temple Service and held "The Feast of Dedication" in the year 165 B. C. This feast was held on the 25th day of December and exceeded the celebration of the building of the Temple by Solomon and that of the re-building under Zerubbabel.

6. For a period of two years after this, Judas was successful in every engagement. At one time an army of 100,000 footmen and 20,000 horse, and a number of elephants, marched against "the handful of Jews." It was in this engagement that Eleazar received his title of "Beast-Sticker" by killing the largest elephant and a large number of the enemy, but sacrificing his own life.

7. The Syrians were simply worn out with the long siege; both armies were facing starvation; troubles had arisen among the Syrians at home and they withdrew their forces and offered terms of compromise.

8. The successor of Anthiochus, Demetrius, pursued a different course. He succeeded in creating a spirit of unrest among the Jews themselves; jealousy and envy and

a desire for peace united in weakening and disheartening the followers of the unconquered Judas. In spite of all these obstacles, Judas won his greatest victory over the general who was his personal "friend," but an avowed enemy of the Jews nationally. This was the Syrian general Nicanor who tried to induce Judas to accept offers of honor and distinction on condition that he would abandon "a hopeless cause."

9. This great battle was fought at Beth-horon. Judas again cried to God for help, leading his army in prayer just before the fighting began. It is said that 35,000 Syrians were slain, their general, Nicanor, among the number.

10. Notwithstanding the fact that Judas had been so wonderfully successful so long as he leaned on Jehovah for strength and help, he sought help from the Romans and thus formed an alliance which later resulted in the complete subjugation of Palestine by these very Romans. The Syrians, in order to avenge the death of their general, Nicanor, marched against Judea with an army of 20,000 horsemen and 2,000 cavalry. Judas had only 800 with him but refused to surrrender. He fought his last battle at Eleasa. With his small force he crushed the right wing of the enemy but the left wing closed in on him and he was surrounded. He was found dead with his face to the foe.

This remarkable man gathered around him a small army of men who knew nothing of military training and for six years of great activity led them successfully against the greatest armies of the world.

QUESTIONS.

(1) What period came after the Syrian? How was the power of the tyrant Antiochus broken? What was the name of the priest who had five sons all of whom became famous? Par. 1.

(2) Which of the five sons succeeded his father as leader? By what titles are these five brothers known? How did Eleazar obtain his title? Paragraph 2.

(3) Against how great a foe did Judas fight in his third engagement? 3.

(4) What stirred the hearts of the Jews so much? and to whom did they attribute their victory? What Psalm did they sing? 4.

(5) What did Judas accomplish the next year? What great Feast was held and on what date? 5.

(6) How did Judas fare during the next two years? 6.

(7) Why did the large force of Syrians withdraw their troops? 7.

(8) Who succeeded Antiochus? What was his policy? Did this discourage Judas? Who was a personal admirer of Judas but a national enemy of the Jews. What offers did he make to Judas? Did Judas accept them? 8.

(9) What great battle was fought at Beth-horon and with what result? 9.

(10) With what foreign nation did Judas seek an alliance? What was the result of the next battle fought? In what position did they find the dead body of this hero? For how many years had Judas conducted warfare in behalf of his people?

Commit to memory Psalm 136:1—

"Oh give thanks unto Jehovah; for he is good; for his loving kindness endureth forever."

How do you account for the wonderful success of Judas Maccabeus?

LESSON SIXTY-FIVE.

Between the Testaments.

(CONCLUDED.)

OUTLINE.

1. At the death of Judas Maccabeus, his brother Jonathan took command. The Arabians killed John, for which Johnathan punished them severely and on his return defeated the Syrian general although the battle was fought on the Sabbath. The Syrian general decided to return to Syria after making a treaty with Johnathan.

2. This Johnathan permitted himself to be made High Priest although he was not of the family of Aaron. Such a radical change may be accounted for from the consider-

ation that the office of High Priest was closely associated with the office of ruler and the Maccabees had been rulers for ten years.

3. Johnathan for a while was very successful and received many honors at the hands of the Syrian kings and Pretenders, but was finally caught in a trap laid for him by Tryphon one of the commanders and known as the "king-maker" of his day. This man invited him to his home on the pretense of giving him some more territory, but took him prisoner and later put him to death.

4. The only remaining one of the five sons of Mattathias, Simon the Guide (sometimes also called the Jewel), made friends with Demetrius, the rightful heir to the throne of Syria, and Palestine was freed from taxation. He made a treaty which gave the Jews their independence after more than 350 years of subjugation.

5. Simon cleared Judea of all foreign flags and of idolatry and there was peace once more and such prosperity as Judea had not enjoyed since the palmy days of Solomon. Simon was declared to be "governor and chief priest" and this office was to remain in his family.

6. Simon sent messengers to Rome and gained the friendship of the Roman power. The Roman government sent a shield of gold and many other costly presents to Simon and placed Judea under the protection of Rome.

7. Simon was murdered by his son-in-law, Ptolemy, but Simon's son, John Hyrcanus, escaped the murderer's hands and rallied his loyal supporters. Ptolemy also murdered John's mother and two younger brothers and fled. The Syrians took advantage of the situation and besieged Jerusalem and filled the country of Judea with soldiers. The result of this campaign was that John promised to pay tribute to the king of Syria. Shortly after this the king of Syria died and John declared the independence of Judea.

8. John Hyrcanus reigned twenty-nine years. During this time he conquered the Samaritans and destroyed the city of Samaria and their Temple on Mt. Gerizim. He also subdued the Edomites, who accepted circumcision and became Jews. While John was so successful that it looked as though his dominion would sweep over as much territory as

that of Solomon, the internal condition of the nation was working its ruin. The great sects, the Sadducees, the Pharisees and Essenes, were rending the nation asunder, and, as is always the case, "a house divided against itself cannot stand."

9. The successors of Hyrcanus become more and more corrupt and intolerant. One of the descendants of the Maccabees named Johnathan, also calling himself Alexander, introduced the cross into Palestine, and at a drunken festival in Jerusalem had 800 Pharisees crucified. Not many years elapsed until Jerusalem and the land of Judea, through internal strife and unholy alliance, were again at the mercy of the enemy; and now a new power appears.

10. Pompey, the great Roman general, besieged Jerusalem and the great city of the Jews fell in the memorable year of 63 B. C. This heathen general entered the Temple and passed beyond the veil to the Holy of Holies and was amazed not to find an image of the God of the Jews. When Pompey returned to Rome to celebrate his triumph there were 362 princes among his captives, one of whom was "Aristobulus, the late king of the Jews"—and thus the land of the Jews became a Roman Province.

For a brief period after the capture of Jerusalem, the Jews fought for their independence under Alexander, one of the sons of Aristobulus who had escaped, but were soon compelled to surrender. Later Aristobulus and his son, Antigonus, escaped from Rome and renewed their efforts to regain their office, but the father was poisoned and Antigonus, under the name Mattathias, encouraged by Caesar's victory over Pompey, prepared to engage Antipater. Antipater, however, courted and gained the favor of Caesar, and in B. C. 47 was appointed precurator of Judea. A few years later he was poisoned and his son, Herod the Great, succeeded him. In the meantime, Antigonus had gathered a large force about him and had overrun Palestine. The fight for supremacy in Judea was now between the Maccabees and the Herods—the former an Israelite, the latter an Edomite—and in this case "Esau prevailed over Jacob." After several cruel campaigns Jerusalem was besieged, Antigonus surrendered and the Romans and Edomites de-

stroyed the city and almost exterminated the nation. Antigonus requested to be slain by Anthony. This left only three members of the great Maccabean family—Hyrcanus, the youthful Aristobulus, and Mariamne, the wife of Herod. Josephus relates that Aristobulus and his sister, Mariamne, were so beautiful that it was said they "seemed not derived from men, but from some god." By the order of Herod Aristobulus was drowned, Hyrcanus was put to death, and finally Mariamne herself, the last one of that illustrious family, was put to death by the cruel tyrant. After this terrible deed, Herod was seized with fits of madness. He did not "come to himself" until he realized that Alexandra, the mother of Mariamne, was endeavoring to place the son of Mariamne on the throne; his brutal nature seemed to return with renewed force; he slew not only his mother-in-law, but all upon whom the least suspicion of disloyalty rested. The sons of Herod by Mariamne were sent to Rome to be educated and on their return Herod became suspicious of them and had two of them put to death and the third cast into prison—any wonder that such a ruler ordered the slaughter of the innocent babes of Bethlehem in order to kill the "new-born king?"

This Herod well deserves the title "Herod the Brute," but on account of the great works he wrought bears the title "Herod the Great." He built the Temple which was visited by Jesus our Lord, and a palace that rivaled that of Solomon. Industries thrived everywhere in the land over which he ruled, and as a soldier he safe-guarded the interests of his subjects.

A few months before the death of this despot—whose last victim was his first-born son—there was born in the city of David a savior who is Christ the Lord," ushering in a new era, a new world, a New Covenant.

QUESTIONS.

(1) Who was the successor of Judas Maccabeus? Who killed the brother of Johnathan and how were they punished? What general did Johnathan defeat on his return home? 1.

(2) To what office was Johnathan elected? Was this according to the teaching of the Old Testament Scriptures?

How may we account for such a radical change? 2.

(3) By whom was Johnathan entrapped, imprisoned, and finally put to death? 3.

(4) Who succeeded Johnathan? With whom did he make a treaty? How many years had passed since the Jews had enjoyed independence? 4.

(5) What great work did Simon accomplish? What title was bestowed upon him? 5.

(6) What relations did Simon seek with Rome? How did the Roman government deal with Simon? Under whose protection did this place Judea? 6.

(7) How did Simon meet his death? What other members of the Maccabean family did Ptolemy murder? Who escaped his hands? Who became Simon's successor? To what king was John compelled to pay tribute? At the death of this king what did John do? 7.

(8) How long did John reign? What did John do to the Temple of the Samaritans on Mt. Gerizim? What other nation did he subdue? To what extent did he exercise his authority and dominion? What were the internal conditions of the Jewish nation at this time? What great sects developed? 8.

(9) From this time on what was the tendency of the Maccabean rulers? Who introduced crucifixion into Palestine? How many Pharisees were crucified at one time? What was the inevitable result of the wicked course of these rulers? 9.

(10) What new power asserted itself in Judea and captured the city of Jerusalem? In what year was this? What great general commanded the army? Into what sacred place did this general enter? At what was he surprised? How many princes were in Pompey's triumphant procession when he returned to Rome? Who was among this number?

Did the Jews at once submit to the Roman power? Under whom did they fight for their independence at this time? Did Aristobulus remain a prisoner at Rome? Who escaped with him and what did they undertake to do? How did Aristobulus meet his death? Who now leads the patriotic Jews? What name does he assume? Whom does

he encounter? Who was Antipater? To what office did Rome appoint him in B. C. 47? Who succeeded Antipater? What was the result of the cruel campaigns and wars between Antigonus and Herod? What city was again besieged and almost completely destroyed? Who killed Antigonus? How many members of the Maccabean family were left? What has been said about the appearance of Aristobulus and Mariamne? By whom were these three killed? After Herod had his own wife killed how was he affected? When did he "come to himself?" What additional crimes did he commit at this time? What disposition did Herod make of three of his sons after they returned from Rome, where they had been educated? What title does Herod really deserve? Then why is he called Herod the Great? What great things did he accomplish for the Jews?

Who was born just before the death of Herod the Great?

Commit to memory John 1:11—

"He came unto his own, and they that were his own received him not."

Who was the last writer of the Old Testament? What is the first book in the New Testament?

LESSON SIXTY-SIX.

SEVENTH PERIOD—REDEMPTION—(continued)

B. C. 4—Present time. New Testament Scriptures.

CHRIST.

OUTLINE.

1. We may conveniently divide the New Testament Scriptures into four parts: Biography (Matthew, Mark, Luke, John); Missions (Acts); Epistles (fourteen by Paul —Romans to Hebrews, one by James, two by Peter, three by John, one by Jude); Prophecy (Revelation).

2. From John 1:1-18 we learn that the Word which was "in the beginning" "became flesh and dwelt among us."

3. From Matt. 1:1-17 and Luke 3:23-38 we learn that

Jesus was of the family through whom the Messiah was to come.

4. In Luke 1:1-80 we find an account of the birth of John the Baptist, who was Christ's forerunner; also the visit of the angel to Mary.

5. Matthew 1:18-25 tells of the angel's appearance to Joseph and refers briefly to the birth of Jesus.

6. In Luke 2:1-21 is given an account of the birth of Jesus and the visit of the Shepherds.

7. From Luke 2:22-38 we learn that Jesus was taken up to the Temple and presented to God. He was the first-born son of Mary, and, according to the law (Exodus 13:1-2) the first-born was dedicated to Jehovah. It was at this time that Simeon blessed Joseph and Mary and prophesied concerning Jesus; and there was also a prophetess named Anna who "spake of him to all them who were looking for the redemption of Jerusalem."

8. Mathew 2:1-12 tells us of the visit of the wise men.

9. It is Matthew (2:13-18) who tells why Joseph and Mary took Jesus to the land of Egypt until after the death of Herod.

10. From Matt. 2:19-23 and Luke 2:39-40 we learn how they happened to go to Nazareth when they returned to their own country.

QUESTIONS.

(1) How may the New Ttestament Scriptures be conveniently divided? 1.

(2) What does John say about the Word in his first chapter and the first verse? What does he say about the same Word in the 14th verse? 2.

(3) Through which family was the Messiah to come? He was to be a descendant of Abraham through David. Was Jesus of this family? 3.

(4) Who was Christ's forerunner? How did Mary learn that she was to be the mother of Jesus? 4.

(5) Who told Joseph that Mary was to be the mother of Jesus? Did he believe the angel? 5.

(6) Where was Jesus born? In what kind of place was he born? Where did they put the new-born child?

To whom was this birth announced and what did they do? 6.

(7) Why was Jesus taken up to the Temple and dedicated to Jehovah? What great prophet and prophetess were there at the time? 7.

(8) What great men came to visit Jesus to worship him? 8.

(9) Why was Jesus taken down into the land of Egypt? 9.

(10) When Joseph and Mary returned with the child to Palestine, where did they settle and why?

Commit to memory Luke 2:14:

"Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace among men in whom he is well pleased."

Commit to memory the names of five books of the New Testament: Matthew, Mark, Luke, John, Acts.

LESSON SIXTY-SEVEN.

B. C. 4—Present time. New Testament Scriptures.

SEVENTH PERIOD—REDEMPTION—(continued)

CHRIST.

OUTLINE.

1. At the age of twelve, when Jesus went up to the yearly Passover, he tarried in the Temple and talked with the teachers. Luke 2:41-52.

2. An account of the Ministry of John the Baptist as Christ's forerunner we find in Matt. 3:1-12; Mark 1:2-8, and Luke 3:1-18.

3. During the first year of Christ's Ministry, which was rather a quiet year, we find eight important events, the first of which is his baptism, recorded in Matt. 3:13-17, Mark 1:9-11, and Luke 3:21-23.

4. Just after his baptism Jesus was tempted of the Devil. See Matt. 4:1-11, Mark 1:12, 13, and Luke 4:1-13.

5. John the Baptist bears witness of Jesus. Jno. 1:19-51.

6. Jesus works his first miracle in Cana of Galilee and goes to Capernaum. Jno. 2:1-12.

7. Jesus next goes to Jerusalem and cleanses the Temple and holds a conversation with Nicodemus. Jno. 2:13-3:21.

8. Jesus tarries a while in Judea and labors there; John bears further testimony concerning him. Jno. 3:22-36.

9. When John the Baptist is cast into prison, Jesus leaves Judea. See Matt. 14:3-5; 4:12; Mark 6:17-20; 1:14; Luke 3:19, 20; 4:14; Jno. 4:1-3.

10. The first year's ministry closes with the scene at Jacob's well, where Jesus talks with a Samaritan woman; he tarries with the Samaritans two days and many of them believe on him. John 4:4-42.

QUESTIONS.

(1) How old was Jesus when he talked with the teachers in the Temple and surprised them with his questions and answers? 1.

(2) How many of the four writers tell of John's Ministry? What did John preach? Matt. 3:2. Did John establish Christ's church? No. Jesus said to Peter, "Upon this rock *I will build* my church." See Matt. 16. Did John baptize "in the name of Christ?" No. See Acts 19:4-5.

(3) How many of the important events in the first year of Christ's ministry are recorded and by whom? Who baptized Jesus? Matt. 3:13-18. Why was Jesus baptized? Matt. 3:15. What happened when Jesus came up out of the water? Matt. 3:16-17. What was Jesus doing when he came up out of the water? He was praying. Luke 3:21. See Par. 3, OUTLINE.

(4) Who led Jesus into the wilderness? Matt. 4:1. Who tempted him? 1. How long had Jesus fasted? Matt. 4:2. In how many ways does the Devil tempt us? Three ways: Through the lust of the flesh, the lust of the eye, and the pride of life. See I John 2:16. Was Jesus tempted in all of these ways? Matt. 4:3-10 and Hebrews 4:15.

(5) What did John the Baptist say of himself? John 1:23. How did he compare himself with Jesus? 1:26-27. What does he call Jesus? 1:29, 35.

(6) What was the first miracle that Jesus wrought in Cana of Galilee? John 2:1-12. Where did he go after that? John 2:12.

(7) What does Jesus find in the Temple and what does he do? John 2:13-16. With whom does he have a conversation about being born again? John 3:1-21.

(8) Where did Jesus tarry and baptize? John 3:22. Did Jesus himself do the baptizing? No. See John 4:2. Where was John baptizing and why? 3:22. What does John say of himself and Jesus in John 3:28-30?

(9) When Jesus learns that John is cast into prison where does he go? John 4:3. Why was John cast into prison? By whom? Matt. 14:3-4.

(10) With what great event does the first year's ministry close? Par. 10.

Commit to memory John 3:16:

"For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth on him should not perish, but have eternal life."

Learn the names of seven more books of the New Testament: Romans, I and II Corinthians, Galatians, Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians. The last four may be easily remembered by the vowels A, E, I. O.

LESSON SIXTY-EIGHT.

SEVENTH PERIOD—REDEMPTION—(continued)

B. C. 4—Present time. New Testament Scriptures.

CHRIST.

OUTLINE.

1. The second year of Christ's Ministry, sometimes called "The year of His Popularity," begins with His public teaching in Galilee and ends with the sending forth of the Twelve.

2. All four of the evangelists tell us of Christ's Ministry in Galilee. Matt. 4:17; Mark 1:14, 15; Luke 4:14, 15; John 4:43-45.

3. He is found in Cana, where a nobleman from Capernaum visits him and asks him to cure his son. John 4:46-54.

4. Jesus is rejected at Nazareth. Matt. 4:13-16; Luke 4:16-31.

5. Jesus calls the four fishermen. Matt. 4:18-22; Mark

1:16-20; Luke 5:1-11.

6. Jesus heals Peter's mother-in-law and many others. Matt. 8:14-17; Mark 1:21-34; Luke 4:31-41.

7. Jesus makes a preaching tour through Galilee. Matt. 4:23-25; Mark 1:35-39; Luke 4:42-44.

8. He heals a leper. Matt. 8:2-4; Mark 1:40-45; Luke 5:12-16.

9. Jesus cures a paralytic and calls Matthew Levi. Matt. 9:2-9; Mark 2:1-14; Luke 5:17-28.

10. Jesus goes to the feast at Jerusalem; cures a man on the Sabbath and is censured by his enemies. He answers their false charges. John 5:1-47.

QUESTIONS.

(1) With what event does Christ's second year of ministry begin? With what does it close? Par. 1.

(2) Who tells us of Christ's Ministry in Galilee? Par. 2.

(3) In what town do we find Jesus at this time? Who comes to him from Capernaum? What request does the nobleman make? Was it granted? See John 4:46-54.

(4) How was Jesus treated at Nazareth, his own town? Matt. 4:13-16 and Luke 4:16-31.

(5) How many fishermen did Jesus call at the Lake of Galilee? Par. 5.

(6) Whose mother-in-law did Jesus heal? Was Peter married? Did he cure any others that day? Par. 6.

(7) Through what country does Jesus make a tour? Par. 7.

(8) How does Jesus cure a man of leprosy? What did he tell him to do? 8.

(9 What does Jesus prove for himself by curing the paralytic? See Matt. 9:6. Whom did Jesus call to be an apostle? 9.

(10) Why does Jesus go up to Jerusalem? John 5:1. Whom did he cure at the Pool of Bethesda? On what day of the week was this? Who found fault with Jesus for healing on the Sabbath? John 5:10, 16. Why did they seek to kill him? John 5:18.

Commit to memory **John 5:39**:

"Ye search the scriptures, because ye think that in **them**

ye have eternal life; and these are they which bear witness of me."

Learn the names of seven more books of the New Testament: I and II Thessalonians, I and II Timothy, Titus, Philemon, Hebrews.

LESSON SIXTY-NINE.

SEVENTH PERIOD—REDEMPTION—(continued)

B. C. 4—Present time. New Testament Scriptures.

CHRIST.

OUTLINE.

1. Discussions about the Sabbath. Matt. 12:1-14; Mark 2:23-3:6; Luke 6:1-11.

2. Healing many by the sea. Matt. 12:15-21; Mark 3:7-12; Luke 6:17-19.

3. Choosing the Twelve apostles. Matt. 10:2-4; Mark 3:13-19; Luke 6:12-16.

4. The Sermon on the Mount: (a) The Beatitudes. Matt. 5:1-12 (See Luke 6:20-26).

5. The Sermon on the Mount (continued): (b) The worth of the disciples. Matt. 5:13-16. (c) Jesus came not to destroy but to fulfil the law. 17-20.

6. The Sermon (continued): (d) The law against murder. Matt. 5:21-26. (e) The law against adultery. 27-32. (f) The law against swearing. 33-37.

7. The Sermon (continued): (g) The law against retaliation. 38-42. (h) The way to deal with enemies. 43-48 (Luke 6:27-36.)

8. The Sermon (continued): (i) Alsmgiving, Prayer, and Fasting. Matt. 6:1-18.

9. The Sermon (continued): (j) Laying up treasure. Matt. 6:19-23. (k) Serving two masters. 24 (1) Anxiety, 25-34. (m) Judging others, 7:1-5; (See Lu. 6:37-38; 39-45). (n) Holy things, 6. (o) Encouragement to prayer, 7-11. (p) The Golden Rule, 12.

10. The Sermon (concluded): (q) The Two Ways. Matt. 7:13-14; (r) False Prophets, 15-23; (s) The Two Foundations, 24-27. (See Luke 6:46-49); (t) The effect

of the Sermon. Matt. 7:28-29.

QUESTIONS.

(1) About what did Jesus have discussions with the Pharisees? Par. 1.

(2) From where did the multitudes follow Jesus? Par. 2; see Mark 3:7-8. Where did they gather and what did Jesus do?

(3) What were the names of the Twelve Apostles? Mat. 10:2-4.

(4) What were the "Beatitudes?" Did Jesus have nine persons in mind when he gave the nine beatitudes or just one person? Par. 4.

(5) To what does Jesus compare the disciples? Did Jesus come to destroy the law? Par. 5.

(6) What does Jesus teach about murder? Adultery? Swearing? Par. 6.

(7) Should a Christian retaliate and return evil for evil? How should we deal with our enemies? Par. 7.

(8) How should we "do alms?" After what manner should we pray? How should we act when we fast? Is it right for people to fast now? Par. 8.

(9) Where should we lay up treasure and why? Can we serve two masters? Why should we not be anxious? What should we seek first? If we seek first God's kingdom and his righteousness what promise have we from God? Why should we not judge each other? Why should we not give holy things to dogs or cast pearls before swine? What encouragement does Jesus give us to pray? What is the Golden Rule? Par. 9.

(10) What is the difference between the Two Ways? How may we know false prophets? Who is the wise man? The foolish man? What effect did the sermon have on the people?

Commit to memory Matt. 6:9-13:

"Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done, as in heaven, so on earth. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our debts, as we also have forgiven our debtors. And bring us not into temptation, but deliver us from the evil

one."

Learn the names of eight more books of the New Testament: James, 1 and II; Peter I, II, and III; John, Jude, Revelation.

LESSON SEVENTY.

SEVENTH PERIOD—REDEMPTION—(continued)

B. C. 4—Present time. New Testament Scriptures.

CHRIST.

OUTLINE.

1. Jesus heals a centurion's servant at Capernaum. Matt. 8:5-13; Lu. 7:1-10.
2. He raises a widow's son at Nain. Luke 7:11-17.
3. John the Baptist sends inquiries to Jesus. Matt. 11:2-19; Lu. 7:18-35.
4. Christ's mighty works. Matt. 11:20-30.
5. Jesus is anointed by a woman. Luke 7:36-50.
6. Jesus makes another tour through Galilee. Luke 8:1-3. He heals a demoniac and has a discussion with the Pharisees. Matt. 12:22-37; Mark 3:20-30; Luke 11:14-36.
7. A sign demanded and further discussion. Matt. 12:38-45. His mother and brothers desire to speak with him. Matt. 12:46-50; Mark 3:31-35; Luke 8:19-21.
8. Woes pronounced upon the Scribes and Parisees. Luke 11:37-13:9.
9. The Parable of the Sower. Matt. 13:1-23; Mark 4:1-20; Luke 8:1-15.
10. Other parables. Matt. 13:24-53; Mark 4:21-34; Luke 8;16-18.

QUESTIONS.

(1) What cure does Jesus perform at Capernaum? How did the centurion show his faith in Jesus? Par. 1.

(2) What sad procession was coming out of the city of Nain as Jesus drew near to that city? How did Jesus raise the young man to life? How did this effect the people? Had they seen anyone raised from the dead before this? Par. 2.

(3) What question does John the Baptist send to

Jesus? Did not John know Jesus was the Christ? Yes. But he wanted further testimony and proof given to the people that Jesus was really the one "who should come." 3.

(4) What cities did Jesus upbraid because of their unbelief and why? What prayer does Jesus offer in Matt. 11:25-26. What great invitation does Jesus extend? Matt. 11:28-30. Par. 4.

(5) How did the woman anoint Jesus? What question did Jesus ask of the Pharisees who objected to this deed being performed by a wicked woman? Luke 7:40-42. What did Jesus say to the woman? Verse 50. Par. 5.

(6) Who accompanied Jesus on his tour through Galilee this time? Lu. 8:1-3. What accusation did the Pharisees bring against Jesus when he cast out a demon? Matt. 12:24. Of what sin were they guilty? Verse 32. Meaning of "blasphemy?" It is a Greek word meaning "speaking evil." Par. 6.

(7) What did the Scribes and Pharisees demand of Jesus? Matt. 12:38. What did Jesus tell them and what sign did he say was sufficient? 39-40. What is the sign of the prophet of Jonah? What did it represent? The resurrection of Jesus from the dead? Are there any fish large enough to swallow a man? (See the Lesson on Jonah). Who does Jesus say his mother and his brothers are? Matt. 12:50. Par. 7.

(8) Why did Jesus denounce the Pharisees? Because so many of them were hypocrites. Did he have an ugly spirit when he pronounced the woes upon them? No. He was sad of heart on account of their sins. Par. 8.

(9) How many kinds of hearers does the parable of the sower represent? Par. 9.

(10) How many parables are recorded in Matthew 13? What do they represent? Some of the different phases and characteristics of the kingdom of God. Par. 10.

Commit to memory Matt. 11:28-30:

"Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and lowly in heart; and ye shall find rest unto your souls. For my yoke is easy, and my burden is light."

Repeat from memory the names of the books of the New Testament Scriptures.

LESSON SEVENTY-ONE.

SEVENTH PERIOD—REDEMPTION—(continued)

B. C. 4—Present time. New Testament Scriptures.

CHRIST.

OUTLINE.

1. Jesus gives instructions about following him. Matt. 8:18-22; Lu. 9:57-62.

2. He crosses the lake, encounters a storm and stills the tempest. Matt. 8:23-27; Mark 4:35-41; Luke 8:22-25.

3. He heals the demoniacs near Gadara and returns to Capernaum. Matt. 8:28-9:1; Mark 5:1-21; Luke 8:26-40.

4. A Feast in Matthew's house. Matt. 9:10-13; Mark 2:15-22; Luke 5:29-32.

5. A question about fasting. Matt. 9:14-17; Luke 5:33-39.

6. Raising a ruler's daughter and healing a woman who touched the hem of his garment. Matt. 9:18-26; Mark 5:22-43; Luke 8:41-56.

7. Two blind men given their sight and a dumb man healed. Matt. 9:27-34.

8. Jesus visits Nazareth again and is rejected. Matt. 13:54-58; Mark 6:1-6.

9. Jesus makes another tour through Galilee; he calls the twelve and sends them forth. Matt. 9:35-38; 10:1-11:1; Mark 6:6-13; Luke 9:1-6.

10. Herod's dread of Jesus. Matt. 14:1-12; Mark 6:14-29; Luke 9:7-9.

QUESTIONS.

(1) What does Jesus say to the scribe who wanted to follow him? What does he say to the man who wanted to bury his father first? Par. 1.

(2) Where was Jesus during the storm? Why did the disciples wake him? How did he reprove them? How did he still the tempest? How did this affect the men? Par. 2.

(3) How did the demons address Jesus? Of what were they afraid? What request did they make of Jesus? When they entered the swine what did the swine do? Who was responsible for the loss of the swine? What request did the people of that country make of Jesus? Par. 3.

(4) What was Matthew's business before he followed Jesus? What is a "publican?" He was a Jew who collected tax from Jews for the Roman government and was therefore despised by them and classed with sinners. Who found fault with Jesus for going into the house of a publican and how did he reprove them? Par. 4.

(5) Who asked Jesus a question about fasting? What was his reply? Why not use "undressed" ("new" in the sense of not having been shrunk or dressed) cloth to patch old garments? Why not put new wine into old wine skins (skins of animals were used for "bottles")? What point does Jesus make by the use of these illustrations? That it is not the proper thing for his disciples to fast while he, the bridegroom, is with them.

(6) How strong was the ruler's faith in Christ? Why were there flute players in the ruler's house? These were the professional mourners. What did the crowd do when Jesus said "the damsel is not dead but sleepeth?" What did Jesus do then? How were the people affected when Jesus raised the girl from the dead? How was the woman who had an issue of blood twelve years healed? How did she show great faith? Par. 6.

(7) What did the blind men call Jesus? How did he cure them? Why forbid telling it? Jesus was modest and quiet; he did not seek notoriety. Did they comply with his request? Did they do wrong in telling they had been cured? Who made the man "dumb?" How were the multitudes affected when they heard the dumb man speak? What did the Pharisees say? Par. 7.

(8) What did the people of Nazareth say of Jesus when he taught in their synagogue? What did Jesus say to them? Why did he not do many mighty works there? Par. 8.

(9) What did Jesus do on his tour through Galilee? What did he say to his disciples about the harvest? Did he

send the twelve at this time to all kinds of people? See Matt. 10:6. Why not take extra clothing or money with them? See Matt. 10:9-10. In the face of persecution how did Jesus encourage the disciples? By promising them the great blessings of the life hereafter.

(10) Why did Herod dread Jesus? See especially Luke 9:7. Par. 10.

Commit to memory Matt. 9:37-38:

"The harvest indeed is plenteous, but the laborers are few. Pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest, that he send forth laborers into his harvest."

Repeat from memory the names of the twelve apostles.

LESSON SEVENTY-TWO.

SEVENTH PERIOD—REDEMPTION—(continued)

B. C. 4—Present time. New Testament Scriptures.

CHRIST.

OUTLINE.

1. The Twelve return and the Five Thousand fed. Matt. 14:13-21; Mark 6:30-44; Luke 9:10-17; John 6:1-14. (Beginning of the third year's ministry).

2. Jesus walks on the water. Matt. 14:22-33; Mark 6:45-56; John 6:15-21.

3. A Discourse at Capernaum; many leave him; the twelve remain. John 6:22-71.

4. Healing in the plain of Gennesaret. Matt. 14:34-36; Mark 6:55-56.

5. Traditions of the Pharisees rebuked. Matt. 15:1-20; Mark 7:1-23.

6. The Syro-Phoenician woman's faith. Matt. 15:21-28; Mark 7:24-30.

7. Feeding of the Four Thousand. Matt. 15:29-38; Mark 7:31-8:9.

8. Jesus crosses the lake and the Pharisees demand a sign. Matt. 15:39-16:4; Mark 8:10-12.

9. Warning against false teaching. Matt. 16:5-12; Mark 8:13-21.

10. Healing a blind man. Mark 8:22-26.

QUESTIONS.

(1) With what event did the third year's ministry begin? With how many loaves and fishes did Jesus feed the multitude? How many people were fed? How much was left after they had all eaten? Par. 1.

(2) When the disciples saw Jesus walking on the water what did they think it was? What did they do? What did Jesus say to them? What did Peter say and do? Why did he sink? What did those in the boat say when Jesus came to them? Par. 2.

(3) How did the discourse of Jesus affect the people who heard it? What did many of them do? What did the twelve do? Par. 3.

(4) How did the people of Gennesaret receive Jesus at this time? What did he do there? Par. 4.

(5) What traditions of the Pharisees did Jesus rebuke? What did Jesus say defiles a man? See Matt. 15:11. Par. 5.

(6) How did the Syro-Phoenician woman address Jesus? Why did he not pay any attention to her at first? Why refer to her as one of the "dogs?" This was a common expression used by Jews in reference to the Gentiles. How did she manifest her faith? Did she receive her blessing? Par. 6.

(7) With how many loaves and fishes did Jesus feed the Four Thousand? How many basketfuls of broken pieces did they take up after all were satisfied? Par. 7.

(8) Who demanded a sign from Jesus? How did he answer them? Par. 8.

(9) Against whose teaching did Jesus warn his disciples? Par. 9.

(10) How did Jesus heal the blind man at Bethsaida? Par. 10.

Commit to memory John 6:27:

"Work not for the food which perisheth, but for the food which abideth unto eternal life, which the Son of man shall give unto you: for him the Father, even God, hath sealed."

LESSON SEVENTY-THREE.

SEVENTH PERIOD—REDEMPTION—(continued)

B. C. 4—Present time. New Testament Scriptures.

CHRIST.

OUTLINE.

1. Journey to Caesarea Philippi and Peter's Confession. Matt. 16:13-20 ;Mark 8:27-30; Luke 9:18-21.
2. Jesus predicts his death and is rebuked by Peter. Matt. 16:21-28; Mark 8:31-9:1; Luke 9:22-27.
3. The Transfiguration. Matt. 17:1-3; Mark 9:2-13; Luke 9:28-36.
4. A stubborn demon cast out. Matt. 17:14-21; Mark 9:14-29; Luke 9:37-43.
5. Jesus again predicts his death and resurrection. Matt. 17:22-23; Mark 9:30-32; Luke 9:44-45.
6. Jesus works a miracle in order to pay tribute money. Matt. 17:24-27.
7. Discussion about who is the greatest. Matt. 18:1-14; Mark 9:33-37; Luke 9:46-48.
8. How to deal with one who has offended us. Matt. 18:15-35.
9. John and other disciples rebuked for being narrow-minded. Mark 9:38-50; Luke 9:49-50.
10. After another stay in Galilee Jesus returns to Judea. John 7:1-13.

QUESTIONS.

(1) Where did Peter make the great confession? What did Jesus say to Peter? Was Peter the Rock on which the church was built? No; he was the gate-keeper; Jesus gave him the "keys." Jesus represents himeslf as the builder in this "picture" and the truth of the Confession as the ledge of rock upon which he builds the church. He did not say, "Thou art Peter and upon thee will I build my church." He uses a different word the second time: "Thou art Peter (*Petros,* meaning a stone) and upon this rock (*petra*), I will build my church." Par. 1.

(2) When Jesus predicts his death what does Peter say to him? How does Jesus rebuke Peter for this? Why does he call him "Satan?" The word "Satan" means "ad-

versary"; and Peter's suggestion, if followed, would have interfered with Christ's mission in the world; this suggestion, no doubt, was prompted by the "adversary," and Jesus calls Peter "Satan" on that account.

(3) For what purpose did Jesus go up into the mountain? How did he appear when he was transfigured? Who appeared with him in glory? About what were they talking? Which disciples had gone with Jesus? What did Peter say? Why did he say this? When they looked up whom did they see? What did they hear? What great lesson do we learn from this incident Par. 3.

(4) What do you learn about demons in this paragraph? Why could not the disciples cast out this demon? See Matt. 17:20. Par. 4.

(5) How were the disciples affected this time when he predicted his death. Par. 5.

(6) What miracle did Jesus work in order to pay tribute? Par. 6.

(7) How did Jesus rebuke the disciples for discussing about who should be the greatest? Par. 7.

(8) What are the steps we should take in trying to be reconciled with a brother who sins against us? Par. 8.

(9) Why did John forbid a man casting out demons? Par. 9.

(10) Why did Jesus "walk in Galilee" instead of Judea? Why then did he go back to Judea? What feast was being held at this time? Par. 10.

Commit to memory Matt. 17:5:

"While he was yet speaking, behold, a bright cloud overshadowed them; and behold, a voice out of the cloud, saying, "This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased; hear ye him."

LESSON SEVENTY-FOUR.

SEVENTH PERIOD—REDEMPTION—(continued)

B. C. 4—Present time. New Testament Scriptures.

CHRIST.

OUTLINE.

1. Jesus teaches in the Temple. John 7:14-52.
2. A sinful woman is brought to Jesus, but her accusers are put to shame. John 8:1-11.
3. Jesus continues his teaching and the Jews are offended. 8:12-59.
4. Jesus heals a man who was born blind and a discussion follows. John 9:1-41.
5. Jesus the Good Shepherd. John 10:1-21.
6. Final departure for Jerusalem from Galilee through Samaria. Luke 9:51-56.
7. Jesus sends forth the Seventy. Luke 10:1-16.
8. The Seventy return with a joyful report. Luke 10:17-24.
9. The story of the Good Samaritan. Luke 10:25-37.
10. Jesus is entertained in the home of Martha and Mary at Bethany. Luke 10:38-42.

QUESTIONS.

(1) Where did Jesus teach? What great fact does Jesus announce in John 7:17? What great invitation does Jesus give on the last day of the feast? 7:37. What report did the officers who were sent to take Jesus bring back to the chief priests and Pharisees? 45, 46. Who was one of these officers? 50. What does Nicodemus say to the chief priests? How do they answer him? 51, 52. Par. 1.

(2) Why do they bring a sinful woman to Jesus. John 8:4. What does Jesus tell those who brought her and what does he do? What do they do now? What does Jesus say to the woman? Did he mean that he did not condemn her sin? No; he meant that he would not stone her to death. He said, "Go, sin no more."

(3) What does Jesus teach in John 8:31-32? Why could not those Jews "hear" Christ's word? See 8:43-44, 47. How had Abraham seen Christ's day? Christ was in existence before he came to this earth as a Saviour. He said "Before Abraham was born, I am." See verse 58. What did they undertake to do to Jesus at this time? Verse 59. Par. 3.

(4) How did Jesus cure the man who was born blind? John 9:6-7. What did the Pharisees say about this case? 13-16. What did the man say of Jesus? 17. What did the

mans' parents say? 20-21. What had the Jews decided to do with those who might confess Jesus as the Christ? 23. What did the Pharisees do to the man? 34. What did Jesus ask him when he found him? 35. What reply did the man make? 36-38.

(5) Who is the good shepherd? What will the good shepherd do for his sheep? John 10:11. What will a hireling do? 12, 13. How were the people divided in their views about Jesus? 19-21.

(6) Why did not the Samaritans receive him at this time? Luke 9:51. Why were they so prejudiced? The Jews had no dealings with the Samaritans.

(7) Where does Jesus send the Seventy? Luke 10:1. How were they to go? 3, 4. What were they to do to the cities that would not receive them? 10-11.

(8) What report did the Seventy bring back? Luke 10:17. In what did Jesus tell them to rejoice? 20. After Jesus prays what blessing does he pronounce on the disciples? 23-24.

(9) What question did a lawyer ask Jesus? Luke 10:25. What reply did Jesus make? 26. How did the lawyer answer? 27. What did Jesus then tell him? 28. What question did the lawyer then ask in order to justify himself? 29. What beautiful but sad story does Jesus tell in order to show that we should act the neighbor to everybody whenever the opportunity is presented? 30-37. Did the priest and Levite represent "the church?" No; they were hypocrites; their religion was a mere profession; it did not stand the test of reality; Jesus teaches us that we should act as the Good Samaritan acted toward the man who fell among thieves and robbers.

(10) In whose home was Jesus entertained? Luke 10:38. What sat at his feet? 39. What was Martha doing? 40. What does Jesus say to Martha? 41-42. What was "the good part" that Mary had chosen?

Commit to memory John 7:17:

"If any man willeth to do his will, he shall know of the teaching, whether it is of God, or whether I speak from myself."

LESSON SEVENTY-FIVE.

SEVENTH PERIOD—REDEMPTION—(continued)

B. C. 4—Present time. New Testament Scriptures.

CHRIST.

OUTLINE.

1. Jesus gives another lesson on prayer. Luke 11:1-13.
2. Healing of a dumb demoniac and a discussion. Luke 11:14-36.
3. Jesus dines with a Pharisee. Luke 11:37-54.
4. Jesus further instructs the disciples. Luke 12:1-12.
5. He warns them against covetousness. Luke 12:13-21.
6. A discourse on trust and faithfulness. Luke 12:22-48.
7. Effects of preaching the gospel. Luke 12:49-53.
8. Further warnings. 54-59.
9. Exhortation to repentance. Luke 13:1-5.
10. Parable of the barren fig tree. Luke 13;6-9.

QUESTIONS.

(1) Who gives the fuller form of the model prayer? Matthew. See Matt. 6:9-13 and compare Luke 11:2-4. What parable does Jesus use to illustrate the point of continuing in prayer? 5-8. What encouragement to prayer does Jesus give his disciple? 9.13. Par. 1.

(2) What more do we learn about demons in Luke 11:24-26? How did Jesus silence the objectors? Luke 11:17-23. Par. 2.

(3) What surprised the Pharisee who invited Jesus to dine with him? Luke 11:38. What lesson did Jesus teach him? 39-41. Par. 3.

(4) Against whose teaching does Jesus warn his disciples? Luke 12:1. Whom does he teach us to fear? 4-5. What lesson does Jesus draw from God's care for the sparrows? 6-7. What is here taught about confessing Christ? 8-9. Par. 4.

(5) What parable does Jesus use to illustrate the folly of covetousness? Luke 12:13-21. Par. 5.

(6) Why should we not be anxious about what we shall eat, or what we shall wear? Luke 12:23. What illustrations does Jesus use to show that we ought not to be

anxious? 24, 27, 28. What parable does Jesus use to illustrate faithfulness? 42-48. Par. 6.

(7) Why does the gospel affect people so differently? On account of the different conditions of people's hearts. In what sense does preaching the truth bring division? On account of sin it stirs up opposition. Par. 7.

(8) What warnings does Jesus give concerning knowing "how to interpret the time?" Par. 8.

(9) What great and important lesson does Jesus impress by calling attention to certain calamities? Luke 13:3 and 5. Should we think that persons who are killed by accident or violence are more wicked than those who are not? No. What is necessary for all to do in order to be saved? Par. 9.

(10) What lesson is taught by the parable of the barren fig tree? Par. 10.

Commit to memory Luke 12:27:

"Consider the lilies, how they grow: they toil not, neither do they spin; yet I say unto you, even Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these."

LESSON SEVENTY-SIX.

SEVENTH PERIOD—REDEMPTION—(continued)

B. C. 4—Present time. New Testament Scriptures.

CHRIST.

OUTLINE.

1. Jesus cures a woman who had a spirit of infirmity and the ruler of the synagogue is moved with indignation. Luke 13:10-17.

2. At the feast of Dedication the Jews try to stone Jesus, but he went forth from their midst and departed into Perea beyond the Jordan. John 10:22-42.

3. Jesus receives word that Lazarus is sick and after tarrying two days starts for Bethany. John 11:1-16; Luke 13:22.

4. Pharisees urge him to leave, telling him that Herod would fain kill him. Jesus sends word to Herod and utters a lamentation over Jerusalem. Luke 13:31-35.

5. A man with the dropsy is cured. Luke 14:1-6.

6. Jesus teaches lessons by the parable of the great supper. Luke 14:7-24.

7. We are taught to count the cost of true discipleship. Luke 14:25-35.

8. Jesus gives us three parables to illustrate the mercy of God and his willingness to receive sinners: The Lost Sheep, the Lost Coin, the Lost Son. Luke 15:1-32.

9. Parables of the unjust steward, and of the rich man and Lazarus. Luke 16:1-31.

10. A lesson on forgiving offenses and on doing all things that are commanded us. Luke 17:1-10.

QUESTIONS.

(1) Where was Jesus when he cured a woman of a spirit of infirmity and on what day of the week did it occur? Why was the ruler of the synagogue angry? How did Jesus rebuke them? How did the multitudes regard him? Par. 1.

(2) How did the Jews treat Jesus at the feast of Dedication? Where did Jesus go from there? Par. 2.

(3) Why does Jesus delay two days after hearing that Lazarus is sick? He wanted to wait till Lazarus died so that he could raise him from the dead and manifest the glory of God and prove that he had power to raise the dead. Par. 3.

(4) Who urged Jesus to leave the country and why? What word did Jesus send Herod? What great lamentation did Jesus utter over Jerusalem? Par. 4.

(5) What question did Jesus ask the Pharisees and lawyers when he saw a man who had the dropsy? Did they reply? What did Jesus do and say? Par. 5.

(6) What lesson does Jesus teach by the parable of the great supper? What kind of suppers should we give? Par. 6.

(7) What illustrations does Jesus use to show that we should count the cost before becoming his disciples? Par. 7.

(8) What suggested the three parables related in Luke 15? See verses 1-2. What is the third parable usually called? The Parable of the Prodigal Son. What one point

does Jesus impress in all three of these parables? That there is joy over "one sinner that repenteth." Par. 8.

(9) What lesson taught by the parable of the unjust steward? Luke 16:9. What lessons do you learn from the parable of the rich man and Lazarus? What is "Hades?" In what part of Hades was Lazarus? "Abraham's bosom" —a Jewish expression denoting the place of happiness or Paradise. In what part of Hades was the rich man? He was in "Gehenna," a place of torment.

(10) How often should we forgive a brother who offends us? Luke 17:4. When we have done all that we have been commended what shall we say? Luke 17:10.

Commit to memory Luke 15:7:

"I say unto you, that even so there shall be joy in heaven over one sinner that repenteth, more than over ninety and nine rigtheous persons, who need no repentance."

Tell the story of "The Prodigal Son."

LESSON SEVENTY-SEVEN.

SEVENTH PERIOD—REDEMPTION—(continued)

B. C. 4—Present time. New Testament Scriptures.

CHRIST.

OUTLINE.

1. Raising Lazarus from the dead. John 11:17-46.
2. The Jewish Sanhedrin (Court) plans the death of Jesus. John 11:47-53.
3. Jesus withdraws to city called Ephraim in the borders of Samaria. John 11:54. He tarries there a while and cleanses ten lepers on the way. Luke 17:11-19.
4. The Coming of the Kingdom. Luke 11:20-37.
5. The Importunate widow. Luke 18:1-8.
6. The Pharisee and Publican praying. Luke 18:9-14.
7. Jesus comes into the borders of Judea. Matt. 19:1-2; Mark 10:1.
8. Jesus gives his teaching with reference to divorce. Matt. 19:3-12; Mark 10:2-12.
9. Jesus blesses little children. Matt. 19:13-15; Mark 10:13-16; Luke 18:15-17.

10. The danger of riches. Matt. 19:16-30; Mark 10:17-31; Luke 18:18-30.

QUESTIONS.

(1) When Martha met Jesus what did she say to him? John 11:21-23. What did Mary say when she met Jesus? 32. What was Jesus' reply to Martha? 25. Why did Jesus weep? See verse 35. Jesus wept because of the unbelief of the people. See 14-15: also verse 42. He did not weep because Lazarus was dead, for he intended to raise him from the dead. How did Jesus call to Lazarus. 43. What effect did this have on the multitude? 45. What did some of them do? 46. Par. 1.

(2) Why did the chief priests want to put Jesus to death? John 11:48. What did Caiaphas, as High-Priest, prophecy? 48-51. Par. 2.

(3) To what city does Jesus withdraw? John 11:54. Whom does he cleanse on the way? Luke 17:11-19. Par. 3.

(4) How did Jesus answer the question about when the kingdom of God should come? Par. 4.

(5) What parable did Jesus utter to show that men ought always to pray and not to faint? Par. 5.

(6) What parable does Jesus speak to show the sin of trusting in one's self and setting all other at nought. Par. 6.

(7) Where does Jesus go at this time? Par. 7.

(8) What does Jesus teach about divorce? Par. 8.

(9) What does Jesus say about little children? Par. 9.

(10) What question did the rich young man ask Jesus? Matt. 19:16. What did Jesus mean by saying that "one is good?" He meant that God only is good in the absolute sense. Human beings are good only relatively. What did Jesus say about the difficulty of rich men getting into the kingdom of heaven? Is it a sin to be rich? Cannot a rich man be saved at all? It is not a sin to be rich; some of the very best people mentioned in the Bible were rich, but it is a sin to trust in riches, and those who trust in their riches cannot enter into the kingdom of heaven at all. See Mark 10:24.

Commit to memory Matt. 18:3:

"Verily I say unto you, except ye turn, and become as

little children, ye shall in no wise enter into the kingdom of heaven."

How many rich men mentioned in the Bible can you name? Were they all good? How can a man be rich and at the same time be a faithful disciple of Christ?

LESSON SEVENTY-EIGHT.

B. C. 4—Present time. New Testament Scriptures.

SEVENTH PERIOD—REDEMPTION—(continued)

CHRIST.

OUTLINE.

1. The chief priests and elders question Christ's authority; he puts them to shame. Jesus gives the parable of the laborers in the vineyard. Luke 20:1-16.

2. On the way to Jerusalem Jesus predicts his death for the third time. Matt. 20:17-19; Mark 10:33-34; Luke 18:31-34.

3. James and John ask for places of honor in the kingdom. Matt. 20:20-28; Mark 10:35-45.

4. Jesus heals two blind men at Jericho. Matt. 20:29-34; Mark 10:46-52; Luke 18:35-19:1.

5. Jesus visits Zacchaeus. Luke 19:2-10.

6. Parable of the Pounds. Luke 19:11-27.

7. The Jews seek Jesus at the Passover and the Pharisees issue an order to "take him." John 11:55-57.

8. Jesus is anointed by Mary. Matt. 26:6-13; Mark 14:3-9; John 12;1-8.

9. The Jews seek Jesus at Bethany and the chief priests take counsel to put Lazarus to death. John 12:9-11.

10. This brings us to the closing week of Christ's ministry, which began shortly after his baptism. The entire time was probably three years and six months.

QUESTIONS.

(1) What question did the chief priests and elders ask Jesus when he was preaching in the temple? Luke 20:1-2. How did Jesus answer them? 3-5. What did they say? 6-8. What reply did Jesus make? 9. What parable did

Jesus speak to show that these chief priests and elders were persecuting the beloved Son of God? Par. 1.

(2) To whom did Jesus predict his death and resurrection for the third time? Did they understand what he meant? See Luke 18:34. Par. 2.

(3) What positions of honor did James and John request for themselves? Through whom did they make this request? Matt. 20:20. What did Jesus say? 21-23. How did the other ten disiples feel toward James and John? 24. Par. 3.

(4) When the blind men cried to Jesus what did the multitude do? How did Jesus heal their blindness? Par. 4.

(5) What was Zacchaeus' business? What was a "chief publican?" A tax collector for the Roman Government who had a large district of country from which to collect taxes, having other collectors to work for him: What was his financial standing? Luke 19:2. Why could he not see Jesus for the crowd? 3. What did he do in order to see Jesus? 4. What did Jesus do when he came to the place? 5. How did Zacchaeus show his faith in Jesus? 6-8. What great promise did Jesus make to him? 9-10. Par. 5.

(6) What great lessons does Jesus teach by the parable of the pounds? We should be faithful even in the absence of the one we may serve. We should make good use of our opportunities. Because we may have as much as other people we are not excused from making use of that which we have and making the very best use of the opportunity God has given us. If we are faithful in that which is least we shall be rewarded and promoted. Par. 6.

(7) Who seeks Jesus at the Passover? What order did the Pharisees issue? Par. 7.

(8) In whose house was Jesus visiting when Mary anointed him? Matt. 26:6. With what did Mary anoint Jesus? 7. Why did she use so much? Because she loved Jesus and wanted to give him the very best she had. Who objected to the use of so much ointment? See John 12:4-6. What great blessing did Jesus pronounce upon Mary for this kind deed? Matt. 26:10-13. Par. 8.

(9) Why did the common people go to Bethany? John

12:9. How did the Pharisees feel about this and what did they try to do? 10-11. What led these religious men to act as they did? Their prejudice and dishonesty of heart. Par. 9.

(10) To what great week does this now bring us? When did Christ's ministry begin? How long did it probably last? Par. 10.

Commit to memory John 11:25-26:

"Jesus said unto her, I am the resurrection, and the life; he that believeth on me, though he die, yet shall he live; and whosoever liveth and believeth on me shall never die. Believest thou this?"

How many poor people can you name of those mentioned in the Bible? Were they all good? Is it a sin to be poor?

LESSON SEVENTY-NINE.

B. C. 4—Present time. New Testament Scriptures.

SEVENTH PERIOD—REDEMPTION—(continued)

CHRIST.

OUTLINE.

1. Jesus enters Jerusalem in great triumph; he weeps over the city; he returns to Bethany for the night. Matt. 21:1-11, 17; Mark 11:1-11; Luks 19:29-44; John 12:12-19.

2. The next morning Jesus curses the fig-tree; he purges the temple and returns to Bethany. Matt. 21:12-16, 18, 19; Mark 11:12-19; Luke 19:45-46.

3. On his way back to Jerusalem the next day Jesus draws a lesson from the withered fig-tree. Matt. 21:20-22; Mark 11:20-26.

4. Jesus teaches in the temple; a committee from the Sanhedrin challenges his authority. Jesus gives the parables of the two sons and of the Vineyard. Matt. 21:23-46; Mark 11:27-33; 12:1-12. Luke 20:1-19.

5. The parable of the marriage feast. Matt. 22:1-14.

6. The Pharisees and Herodians combine to catch Jesus in his teaching. Matt. 22:15-22; Mark 12:13-17; Luke 20:20-26.

7. The Sadducees now try to catch Jesus with a puzzling question. Matt. 22:23-33; Mark 12:18-27; Luke 20:27-40.

8. A lawyer asks Jesus which is the great commandment. Matt. 22:35-40; Mark 12:28-34.

9. Jesus asks them a question which they cannot answer. Matt. 22:41-46; Mark 12:35-37; Luke 20:41-44.

10. Warnings against the scribes and Pharisees and a woe pronounced upon Jerusalem. Matt. 23:1-46; Mark 12:38-40; Luke 20:45-47.

QUESTIONS

(1) How does Jesus enter Jerusalem on the first day of that week—usually called "Passion Week" on account of his suffering (passion)? What do the people spread in the way? What do they shout? How does Jesus regard the city? To what place does he return at evening? Par. 1.

(2) Why does Jesus pronounce a curse upon the fig-tree? It had put forth its leaves and should have fruit on it, but it was barren. Why does he cleanse the temple? It was a house of prayer and not a place to transact business. Where does Jesus go at evening? Par. 2.

(3) What lesson does Jesus draw from the withered fig-tree? Par. 3.

(4) Where does Jesus teach the next day? Who challenges his authority and how does Jesus meet their question? What two parables does Jesus now give? Par. 4.

(5) What great lesson is illustrated by the parable of the Marriage Feast? See Matt. 22:14. Why was the man without a wedding garment cast out? Par. 5.

(6) What catch-question did the Herodians and Pharisees put to Jesus and how did he answer them? Par. 6.

(7) What puzzling question did the Sadducees ask Jesus about the resurrection? How did he answer this question? Par. 7.

(8) Who asked Jesus about the great commandment? Which is the greatest commandment? Why is love for God the greatest? Because if we love God we will keep his commandments. Why is love for a neighbor "like unto it?" Because if we love our neighbor as ourselves we will do

him no harm, but will do him all the good we can. How does the whole law and the prophets hang on these two commandments? If we have love we will obey all the other commandments. Par. 8.

(9) What question does Jesus ask the Pharisees? Why could they not answer it? They could not answer it in harmony with what they believed about the Christ. Par. 9.

(10) Against whom does Jesus warn the people? Matt. 23:1-2. Does he pronounce these woes upon them because he felt unkindly toward them? No. What is a hypocrite? One who pretends to be what he is not. What lamentation does Jesus utter concerning Jerusalem? Matt. 22:37-39.

Commit to memory Matt. 21:9:

"Hosanna to the son of David; Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord; Hosanna in the highest."

Why is love "the greatest thing" in all the world? What does it really mean to love God? To love our neighbor as ourselves?

LESSON EIGHTY.

SEVENTH PERIOD—REDEMPTION—(continued)

B. C. 4—Present time. New Testament Scriptures.

CHRIST.

OUTLINE.

1. Jesus commends the widow for her generous offering. Mark 12:41-44; Luke 21:1-4.
2. Some Greeks seek to see Jesus. Jesus speaks of his coming glory and prays to his Father and the Father answers with a voice out of heaven. John 12:20-36.
3. Jesus predicts the destruction of the Temple, speaks of his coming and of the end of the world. Matt. 24:1-42; Mark 12:1-37; Luke 21:5-36.
4. The parables of the good man of the house and of the wise and evil servants. Matt. 24:43-51.
5. The parable of the ten virgins. Matt. 25:1-13.
6. The parable of the talents. Matt. 25:14-30.
7. The judgment. Matt. 25:31-46.
8. Jesus again predicts his death; Judas makes an

agreement with the chief priests to betray Jesus to them. Matt. 26:1-5, 14-16; Mark 14:1, 2, 10, 11; Luke 22:1-6.

9. Jesus hides himself from them; he pronounces judgment on those who will not believe on him. John 12:36-50.

10. Jesus sends two of his disciples to prepare for the Passover. Matt. 26:17-19; Mark 14:12-16; Luke 22:7-13.

QUESTIONS.

(1) Why did Jesus commend the widow's offering? How much was "mite?" Two of them were a "farthing" and a "farthing" was about one-fourth of a cent. How did she give "more than they all?" She gave all she had—"all her living." Do you know any one who ever gave "the widow's mite?" Not unless he gave "all his living"—all he had. Par. 1.

(2) Who sought to see Jesus? Of what does Jesus speak in this connection? How was his prayer answered? Why did the people think it had thundered. Par. 2.

(3) What question do Jesus' disciples ask him as they are leaving Jerusalem? Matt. 24:3. How many distinct items in the question? Three. Name them. In his reply Jesus answers all of the items. Par. 3.

(4) What point is illustrated by the parable of the "good man of the house?" What point in the parable of the wise and evil servants? Par. 4.

(5) What important lesson is taught by the parable of the ten virgins? Par. 5. See especially Matt. 25:13.

(6) What lessons are we taught by the parable of the talents? Par. 6.

(7) How is Jesus going to divide the people in the day of judgment? What will he say to those on his right? To those on his left? How can we minister to Jesus now? Is this the only test of true discipleship? Par. 7.

(8) What does Jesus predict again? With whom does Judas Iscariot make an agreement to betray Jesus? For how much did Judas agree to betray Jesus? Par. 8.

(9) Did all the people who saw the signs that Jesus did, believe on him? John 12:37. Did any of the rulers be-

lieve on him? 42. Did they confess him? Why not? 43. Par. 9.

(10) Whom does Jesus send into the city to make preparation for the Passover? Which two were sent? See Luke 22:8. Par. 10.

Commit to memory Matt. 25:40:

"And the King shall answer and say unto them, verily I say unto you, inasmuch as ye did it unto one of these my brethren, even the least, ye did it unto me."

What led Judas to betray his Lord? The love of money. See John 12:6.

LESSON EIGHTY-ONE.

SEVENTH PERIOD—REDEMPTION—(continued)

B. C. 4—Present time. New Testament Scriptures.

CHRIST.

OUTLINE.

1. Jesus celebrates the Passover with his disciples. Matt. 26:20; Mark 14:17; Luke 22:14.

2. Jesus reproves the disciples for their ambition to be great. Luke 22:24-30.

3. Jesus washes the feet of his disciples, thereby teaching us a lesson of humility and true service; also the greater lesson of being clean morally and spiritually. John 13:1-20.

4. Jesus indicates his betrayer. Matt. 26:21-25; Mark 14:18-21; Luke 22:21-23; John 13:21-35.

5. Jesus predicts that all would forsake him and that Peter would deny him. Matt. 26:31-35; Mark 14:27-31; Luke 22:31-38; John 13:36-38.

6. Jesus institutes the Lords' Supper. Matt. 26:26-29; Mark 14:22-25; Luke 22:15-20.

7. Jesus delivers his last discourse to the disciples. John 14:1-16:33.

8. Jesus offers his prayer for the unity of the apostles and of all them that shall believe on him through the words of the apostles. John 17.

9. They leave the "upper room" and go over into the

Garden of Gethsemane. Matt. 26:30, 36-46; Mark 14:26, 32-42; Luke 22:39-46; John 18:1, 4.

10. Judas betrays Jesus with a kiss; the mob advances to take Jesus; Peter cuts off a man's ear with his sword, but Jesus heals the man and tells Peter to put up his sword. Matt. 26:47-56; Mark 14:43-52; Luke 22:47-53; John 18:2-12.

QUESTIONS.

(1) Where did Jesus eat the Passover with his disciples for the last time? Par. 1. See Luke 22:11-13.

(2) What question were the disciples discussing among themselves and how did Jesus rebuke them? Par. 2.

(3) Why did Jesus wash the disciples' feet? Was this a custom? Yes; people in that country wore sandals and when they entered a house they took off their sandals and washed their feet. Was it a church ordinance or is it classed with good works performed by individuals? There is no hint in the Bible that this was a church ordinance, but it is spoken of in connection with individual good works in I Tim. 5:10. What great lesson does Jesus teach? Why did he say "Ye are not all clean?" See verse 11. He knew Judas would betray him and meant that the heart of Judas was not clean. Par. 3.

(4) How does Jesus indicate who was going to betray him? Par. 4.

(5) What sad prediction does Jesus make about all his disciples and more especially about Peter? Par. 5.

(6) When did Jesus institute the "Lord's Supper?" Par. 6. Who calls it the "Lord's Supper?" Paul, in I Cor. 11:20. When should we partake of the Lord's Supper? On the first day of the week. Acts 20:7.

(7) Where do you find the last discourse of Jesus recorded? What did Jesus say about his Father's house? John 14:1-4. Whom did Jesus promise to send to the apostles to teach them all things and bring to their remembrance the things he had told them? 14:26. Who is the true vine? Who is the husbandman? Who are the branches? Those who abide in Christ. 15:5-6. Of what is the Holy Spirit to convict the world? 16:7-11.

(8) For whom does Jesus pray first in his prayer for unity? For himself; that God may glorify him. John 17:1-8. For whom does he pray next? For the apostles. 9-19. Then for whom does he pray? 20-21. If all Christians were united what effect would that have on the world? The world would believe and know that God sent Jesus into the world. 21, 23.

(9) Where did they go after the supper? Who went with Jesus into the garden? How many of them did he take with him near the place of his prayer? Who were they? Matt. 26:37. How many times did Jesus pray the same prayer? How did he find the disciples each time he came to them? They were asleep.

(10) What sign had Judas given the mob so they might know Jesus? What does Peter do to defend Jesus? What does Jesus do for the injured man? What does he tell Peter to do with his sword? Par. 10.

Commit to memory Matt. 26:41:

"Watch and pray, that ye enter not into temptation: the spirit indeed is willing, but the flesh is weak."

What was the difference between Judas betraying Jesus and Peter denying him?

LESSON EIGHTY-TWO.

SEVENTH PERIOD—REDEMPTION—(continued)

B. C. 4—Present time. New Testament Scriptures.

CHRIST.

OUTLINE.

1. Jesus is tried first before Annas at night. Peter denies him thrice. Matt. 26:57, 58, 69-75; Mark 14:53, 54, 66-72; Luke 22:54-62; John 18:13, 18, 25-27.

2. At the first dawn Jesus is taken before Caiaphas and tried; he acknowledges that he is the Messiah and is accused of blasphemy. Matt. 26:59-68; Mark 14:55-65; Luke 22:63-71; John 18:19-24.

3. He is led away to Pilate the Roman governor. Matt. 27:1, 2, 11-14; Mark 15:1-5; Luke 23:1-5; John 18:28-38.

4. Pilate sends Jesus to Herod, but Herod sends him back to Pilate. Luke 23:6-12

5. Pilate seeks to release Jesus, but the Jews clamor for his death and ask that a robber be set free instead of Jesus. Pilate's wife sends him a message concerning Jesus. Pilate three times pronounces Jesus innocent, but finally delivers him up to be scourged and crucified. Matt. 27:15-26; Mark 15:6-15; Luke 23:13-25; John 18:30;19:1-16.

6. The Roman soldiers mock Jesus. Matt. 27:27-30; Mark 15:16-19.

7. Judas Escariot takes back the money, but the priests refuse to take it and Judas throws down the money and goes out and hangs himself. Matt. 27:8-10.

8. Jesus carries his own cross probably to the city gate and is relieved by Simon of Cyrene; he refuses to take anything that would stupefy him. Matt. 27:31-34; Mark 15:20-23; Luke 23:26-32; John 19:16, 17.

9. Jesus is crucified at Golgotha; he prays for his murderers. Matt. 27:35-44; Mark 15:24-32; Luke 23:33-38; John 19:18-27.

10. One of the robbers crucified with Jesus repents and Jesus tells him that he shall be with him in Paradise. Luke 23:39-43.

QUESTIONS.

(1) Before whom is Jesus tried first? How often does Peter deny him? Par. 1.

(2) Before whom does his second trial take place? Why is he accused of blasphemy? Par. 2.

(3) Where is the third trial held and before whom? Par. 3.

(4) To whom does Pilate send Jesus? What does Herod do with Jesus? Par. 4.

(5) What does Pilate think of Jesus? How many times does he pronounce him innocent? What message did Pilates' wife send to him? What notable prisoner do the people set free when Pilate gives them their choice between a murderer and Jesus? Why did Pilate finally give up to the Jews? He knew the Jews would report him to Caesar

and was, no doubt, afraid he would lose his governorship. Par. 5.

(6) How do the Roman soldiers mock Jesus? Par. 6.

(7) What does Judas do with the "treason money" when he finds that Jesus is taken by the mob? Why did not the priests take back the money? What did they do with it? What did Judas do? Par. 7.

(8) Whom do they compel to carry the cross for Jesus after they came on the road leading to Golgatha? Why did Jesus refuse to take anything that would stupefy him? He wanted the use of all his mental faculties and did not want his pain made easier. Par. 8.

(9) Where was Jesus crucified? What prayer did he offer for those who were nailing him to the cross and for those who insisted that he should be crucified? Par. 9.

(10) What great promise did Jesus make to the thief who repented? Par. 10.

Commit to memory John 19:4:

"And Pilate went out again, and saith unto them, Behold, I bring him out to you, that ye may know that I find no crime in him."

What was the difference between the sorrow that Judas had and that which led Peter to repentance? Judas sorrowed after a worldly sort and killed himself, while Peter sorrowed after a godly sort and repented and was forgiven. See II Cor. 7:10.

LESSON EIGHTY-THREE.

SEVENTH PERIOD—REDEMPTION—(continued)

B. C. 4—Present time. New Testament Scriptures.

CHRIST.

OUTLINE.

1. The soldiers divide Jesus' garments and cast lots for his vesture. Jesus commits his mother to the care of John. John 19:23-37.

2. A darkness lasting from noon till three o'clock came over the land. Jesus cries with a loud voice, "My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?" **He** says, "I thirst" and

they gave him vinegar. Then he utters the words, "It is finished," and last of all says, "Father, into thy hands I commend my spirit" and dies. The veil in the Temple is rent from top to bottom. The centurion said, "Truly this was the son of God." The earth quakes, the rocks are rent, the tombs are opened. Matt. 27:45-54; Mark 15:33-41; Luke 23:44-49; John 19:28-30.

3. A soldier pierces Jesus' side; the body is taken down from the cross; Joseph of Arimathea wraps him in a linen cloth, Nicodemus brings a hundred pounds of myrrh and aloes, and they lay him in Joseph's new tomb. Matt. 27:57-61; Mark 15:42-47; Luke 23:50-56; John 19:31-42.

4. The sepulchre is sealed and a guard is stationed there to watch the tomb. Matt. 27:62-66.

5. Jesus is raised from the dead. An angel came from heaven and rolled away the stone; there was an earthquake; the soldiers on guard "became as dead men" for fear. Matt. 28:2-4.

6. The women came early to the tomb and find it empty. Mary Magdalene runs to tell Peter and John that the body is gone. Matt. 28:1; Mark 16:1-4; Luke 24:1-3; John 20:1-2.

7. The other women remaining at the tomb see two angels, who declare that the Lord had risen from the dead. Matt. 28:5-7; Mark 16:5-7; Luke 24:4-8.

8. Mary Magdalene returns to the tomb and stands there weeping. Jesus appears to her and makes himself known. This is his first appearance after his resurrection. Mary tells the glad story to the other disciples. Mark 16:9-11; John 20:11-18.

9. Jesus meets the other women on their way back to the city. Matt. 28:8-10; Mark 16:8; Luke 24:9-11.

10. Peter and John run to the sepulchre and find it empty; Peter goes into the tomb. Luke 24:12; John 20:3-10.

QUESTIONS.

(1) What do the soldiers do with the garments of Jesus? What is done with his vesture? Par. 1.

(2) What happened at noon? How long was it dark?

What other strange things happened at this time? How had God forsaken him? He let him die and did not come to his rescue or help—"God . . . gave his only begotten Son." What did they give Jesus to drink when he said, I thirst? What did he mean by "It is finished?" His work on earth was done; his sufferings were ended; he was dying for the whole world. What were his last words just before he died? What happened then? What did the centurion and those with him say? Par. 2.

(3) Why did a soldier pierce Jesus' side? What two great characters were present when the body was taken down from the cross? How did Joseph get possession of the body? What did Nicodemus bring? Was this the same man who "came to him by night?" Yes. See John 3:1-2. In whose tomb was Jesus laid? How did they close the tomb? Par. 3.

(4) What request did the Jews make of Pilate? How was the sepulchre made "secure?" Par. 4.

(5) When was Jesus raised from the dead? Who rolled away the stone? What happened at the time? How were the soldiers affected? Par. 5.

(6) Who came early to the tomb and for what purpose? When Mary Magdalene saw the tomb empty what did she do? Par. 6.

(7) What did the other women who remained at the tomb see and what was told them by the angels? Who first heard the story of Christ's resurrection? Par. 7.

(8) After these women leave the tomb who returns and stands by the sepulchre weeping? Who appears to her? Who does she suppose it is? To whom did Jesus appear first after his resurrection? Par. 8.

(9) To whom does Jesus appear next? Par. 9.

(10) What two disciples ran to the tomb when the women told the story? Which one reached the tomb first? Which one went into the tomb first? Par. 10.

Commit to memory Matt. 28:5-6.

"And the angel answered and said unto the women, Fear not ye; for I know that ye seek Jesus who hath been crucified. He is not here, for he is risen, even as he said, Come,

see the place where the Lord lay."

Repeat from memory all the sayings of Jesus on the cross.

LESSON EIGHTY-FOUR.

SEVENTH PERIOD—REDEMPTION—(continued)

B. C. 4—Present time. New Testament Scriptures.

CHRIST.

OUTLINE.

1. The guard reports to the chief priests who bribe them to tell a lie. Matt. 28:11-15.
2. Jesus appears to Simon Peter. Luke 24:34 (I Cor. 15.5).
3. Jesus meets two disciples on the way to Emmaus. Mark 16:12, 13; Luke 24:13-35.
4. Jesus appears to the ten, Thomas not being with them. Mark 16:14; Luke 24:36-49; John 20:19-23.
5. Jesus appears again to the apostles, Thomas being present. John 20:24-29.
6. Jesus appears to the seven at the sea of Tiberias. John 21:1-14.
7. Jesus asks Peter three times, "Lovest thou me?" He gives Peter the great charge of feeding his lambs and sheep. John 21:15-24.
8. Jesus appears to the eleven on a mountain in Galilee and gives them the great commission. Matt. 28:16-20; Mark 16:15-18.
9. Jesus ascends to heaven. Mark 16:19, 20; Luke 24:50-53; (Acts 1:9-12).
10. The purpose of writing the life of Jesus and relating some of his wonderful works and miracles. John 20: 30-31; 21:25.

QUESTIONS.

(1) What report do the guards bring to the chief priests? What do the chief priests bribe the soldiers to tell? What was the penalty for going to sleep on duty? If

they were asleep how did they know who took the body away? Par. 1.

(2) To which of the apostles does Jesus next appear? Par. 2.

(3) To whom does Jesus appear on the way to Emmaus? Why did they not know Jesus at once? How did they feel when he expounded tothem the Scriptures? When did they recognize him? What happened just as they knew him? What did they do then? Par. 3.

(4) Where did Jesus appear to the ten apostles? Which one was absent? Par. 4.

(5) When and where did he appear to the eleven, Thomas being present? What did he say to Thomas? When Thomas saw Jesus' wounds what did he say? Was Thomas the only one that doubted? Par. 5.

(6) To how many of the apostles did Jesus appear at the sea of Tiberias? What sea was this? See map. What did they feel when he expounded to them the Scriptures?

(7) What question does Jesus ask Peter three times? How does Peter answer? What does Jesus tell him to do? Par. 7.

(8) Where does Jesus appear to the apostles and give them the great commission? Par. 8.

(9) How does Jesus ascend to heaven? Who saw him? Who appeared to the disciples after Jesus had ascended and while they were still gazing up into heaven and what did he say? Par. 9.

(10) What was the purpose of writing an account of the life of Jesus and his miracles? Par. 10.

Commit to memory Matt. 28:19-20:

"Go ye therefore, and make disciples of all the nations, baptizing them in the name of Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit; teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I commanded you; and lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world."

Who first told the resurrection story and to whom? To whom did Jesus first appear after his resurrection?

LESSON EIGHTY-FIVE.

SEVENTH PERIOD—REDEMPTION—(continued)

B. C. 4—Present time. New Testament Scriptures.

CHRIST.

OUTLINE.

1. The book of Acts has been properly called "The Book of Missions"; also "The Book of Conversions." It is the one book of the Bible in which we find how the apostles of the Lord carried out the commission he gave them; it is therefore the book in which we find out just how to become Christians.

2. For convenience we shall divide the book of Acts into four parts. Part One: The Jerusalem Church, 1:1-8:4; Part Two: The Preaching of the Gospel in Judea and adjacent countries, 8:5-12:25; Part Three: Paul's Missionary Journeys, 13:1-21:16; Part Four: Paul's Four Years' Imprisonment, 21:17-28:31.

3. The Book of Acts was written by Luke to his friend Theophilus. This was his second letter to this friend—"the former treatise" (1:1-5) being the Gospel according to Luke. The book closes with an account of the ascension of Christ; the Book of Acts begins with an account of this same great event. (1:6-11).

4. The apostles return to Jerusalem where they were to wait until they were endued with power from on high. In the meantime another apostle was chosen by the Lord to take the place of Judas Iscariot. 1:12-26.

5. On the day of Pentecost the apostles were endued with the promised power when the Holy Spirit was sent down upon them from heaven. 2:1-4. There were many Jews in Jerusalem at this time and a great crowd gathered around the apostles; although there were Jews present "from every nation under heaven," "every man heard them speaking in his own language." Some thought the apostles were drunk, but Peter convinced them that this was not the case. 2:5-15. He shows them that this was the fulfilment of prophecy. 16-21.

6. Peter then proves from the Scriptures that the Mes-

siah was to be raised from the dead and convinces three thousand souls that Jesus of Nazareth whom they had crucified was the Messiah—that God had made him "both Lord and Christ." 22-36.

7. Under deep conviction Peter's hearers cried out "Brethren, what shall we do?" and Peter, guided by the Holy Spirit, told them what to do to be saved. Those who received the word were baptized and there were added unto them about three thousand souls. 2:37-42.

8. Fear came upon every soul; the apostles worked many miracles; the believers had all things in common "and the Lord added to them day by day those that were saved." 43-47.

9. Peter and John going up to the Temple at the hour of prayer cured a lame man; the cured man went with them into the Temple "walking, and leaping, and praising God." 3:1-10.

10. As the cured man held Peter and John a great crowd gathered around them and Peter preached Christ to the people, proving that Jesus of Nazareth was the prophet that Moses said should come. 3:11-26.

QUESTIONS.

(1) By what titles has the Book of Acts been designated? Under what commission were the apostles laboring? What great and important instruction does the book of Acts especially set forth. Par. 1.

(2) Into how many Parts do we divide the Book of Acts? What are they? How much of the book is covered by each part? Par. 2.

(3) Who wrote the book of Acts? To whom was it written? What other book of the New Testament was written by Luke? With what event does the Book of Luke close? What is the first event recorded in the Book of Acts? Par. 3.

(4) Where did the apostles go after the ascension of Christ? What was done while they were waiting in Jerusalem? How was the successor of Judas selected? Did the eleven apostles chose Matthias? No, he was chosen by the

Lord (see verse 24). Why did they put forward only two from which the Lord was to choose one? There were only two found who, according to verses 21 and 22, could be made apostles. Is it correct to say that the apostles "voted" on the two that were put forward? No; it is the very thing they did not do; they cast lots for them "and the lot fell upon Mathhias, and he was numbered with the eleven apostles." Was not Paul the successor of Judas? He was not; he was especially chosen of the Lord to be sent to the people and to the Gentile. (See Acts 26:16-17.) Par. 4.

(5) On what day were the apostles endued with power from on high? How did it happen? What effect did it have on them? Of what kind of people was the audience composed? Were they all Jews? From how many different nations had these jews come to Jerusalem? Could they all understand the apostles? How do you account for this? They were "baptized with the Holy Spirit"—it was a miracle. What did some in audience think and say? Of what does Peter convince them? Par. 5.

(6) What does Peter prove from the Old Testament in regard to the Messiah? What does he next prove to them? Par. 6.

(7) How did this effect the people? What do they cry? How does Peter answer them? Should we give the same answer today to people who believe and are convicted as those people were? By whose authority did Peter give this answer? (See Matthew 28:19-20). Who guided Peter in answering the question? The Holy Spirit was speaking through Peter. If we give a different answer to those who are under conviction of sin and want to know what to do to be saved whose authority are we rejecting and whom are we resisting? What was done to those who received the word? Could twelve men baptize (immerse) three thousand persons in one day? They could easily have immersed all of them in three hours and had plenty of time to rest occasionally before the three hours had passed. Par. 7.

(8) Why did fear come upon every soul? They realized that God was with the apostles in their wonderful work of preaching and performing miracles. What did the be-

lievers do with their possessions? Did they continue the work of preaching? Par. 8.

(9) What miracle was wrought by Peter and John at the gate of the Temple? What did the man do as soon as he was cured? Par. 9.

(10) What was the result of curing the lame man? When the crowd gathered what did Peter do? Whose power had cured the man? What did Peter prove to the people in this sermon? Par. 10.

Commit to memory Acts 3:6:—"But Peter said, Silver and gold have I none; but what I have, that give I thee. In the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth, walk."

When was repentance and remission of sins first preached in the name of Jesus Christ? Had the gospel been preached before "the day of Pentecost?" It had been preached by prophecy and by promise but not in the fulfilment of its great facts: the death, burial, and resurrection of Christ. When was the first Christian baptism administered?

LESSON EIGHTY-SIX.

SEVENTH PERIOD—REDEMPTION—(continued)

B. C. 4—Present time. New Testament Scriptures.

CHRIST.

OUTLINE.

1. Peter and John are arrested for preaching the resurrection from the dead. Peter makes his defense. The rulers hold a private consultation and decide to forbid more preaching by the apostles. The apostles return to their own company and prayer is offered to God for boldness. They continue preaching and "great grace was upon them all." Acts 4:1-37.

2. Ananias and Sapphira lie about their property and are punished with death. Many miracles are wrought by the apostles and believers were the more added unto them. People from neighboring cities brought their sick folks to the apostles so that at least the shadow of Peter might overshadows some of them. Acts 5: 1-16.

3. The apostles are imprisoned but an angel of the Lord delivers them and they are found preaching again in the Temple. The officers are sent to the prison to bring the apostles before the council but find them gone. A messenger came and told them where they were and they sent up to the Temple and had them brought before them for trial. The apostles are threatened by the council but answer, "We must obey God rather men." Gamaliel, a lawyer, gives good advice and restrains the council from putting the apostles to death. They beat them and let them go charging them not to speak in the name of Jesus. Acts 5:17-42.

4. Seven men are selected by the congregation and appointed by the apostles to wait on the tables of the poor, so that none of the poor might be neglected. Acts 6:1-6.

5. Many priests become obedient to the faith and the number of believers multiplied exceedingly. Stephen wrought great signs and wonders and is encountered by certain philosophers who dispute with him. They were not able to withstand his speech and power and engaged false witnesses to testify against him. They seized him and brought him before the council. His face appears as the face of an angel. Acts 6:7-15.

6. The high priest asks Stephen whether or not these things are so and Stephen makes a speech in which he calls their attention to the fact that Joseph, who was sold and rejected by his own brothers, became ruler of the land of Egypt and saved their lives during the famine. Acts 7: 1-16.

7. Stephen next shows that when Moses tried to deliver the children of Israel from Egyptian bondage they rejected him, but God sent him forty years later to deliver them (verse 35). Acts 7:17-35.

8. He next shows that even though God called Moses out of the burning bush and sent him to deliver the children of Israel, that they rejected him again and again during the wilderness-wandering and longed to go back to the land of Egypt. Acts 7:36-40.

9. He reminds them of the fact that the children of Israel made a golden calf and worshipped that instead of the God of heaven and earth who brought them out of the

house of bondage; he shows them the folly of worshipping idols and quotes freely from the scriptures for proof. Acts 7:41-50.

10. After rehearsing several cases of rejection by the people of the very saviors God had sent them, Stephen shows that they were doing the same thing in rejecting Jesus of whom they had become the "betrayers and murderers." Stephen is stoned to death by the Jewish council. He sees heaven opened and beholds the glory of God and sees Jesus standing at the right hand of God. As they are stoning him to death he kneels down and prays for them. Saul of Tarsus consents to his death. Stephen is buried. A great persecution arises. Acts 7:51-8:4.

QUESTIONS.

(1) Why were Peter and John arrested? Why did the Sadducees lead in this persecution? They did not believe in the resurrection from the dead and the apostles were preaching that. What do the rulers do to them? When they come back to their own company for what do they pray? What happened when they had prayed? Do they continue preaching? Par. 1.

(2) What sin did Ananias and Sapphira commit? What was their punishment? Why punish them with death? They lied to God, not to men. They tried to deceive the apostles who had been baptized with the Holy Spirit and who could therefore detect the dishonesty by the miraculous power of the Spirit. Did they have to sell their land and give the money to the apostles? No (see verse 4). What great manifestation of God's power was shown by the apostles? (See verses 12-16.) What was the effect and the result? Par. 2.

(3) For what were the apostles cast into prison? How were they delivered? Where were the apostles when the officers went to jail after them? What lawyer makes a speech that prevented the council from putting the apostles to death? What did they do to the apostles before they let them go? Par. 3.

(4) How many men are selected and appointed to look after the poor in the church at Jerusalem? What kind of men were they? Why did it take seven? The number of the disciples was so large and there were many poor. Par. 4.

(5) Who became obedient to the faith about this time? What special work did Stephen do? Why could not those philosophers answer him? What made them angry and what did they do to Stephen? When he appeared before the council how did his face appear? Par. 5.

(6) What point does Stephen make first in his speech? Par. 6.

(7) How does he mention next. Par. 7.

(8) How did the children of Israel treat Moses during the wanderings in the wilderness? Par. 8.

(9) How had the children of Israel rejected even God himself? Par. 9.

(10) After Stephen calls attention to several instances of saviors being rejected what application does he make? See verses 51-53. What beautiful vision does Stephen behold? Whom does he see standing at the right hand of God? What does the council now do? What does Stephen do as they are stoning him to death. Who "was consenting consenting unto his death?" See 8:1. What happened now to the church in Jerusalem? 8:1. Where did the scattered disciples go and what did they preach? 1, 4. Who buried Stephen? What did Saul of Tarsus do? 3. Par. 10.

Committ to memory Acts 4:19-20. But Peter and John answered and said unto them, Whether it is right in the sight of God to hearken unto you rather than unto God, judge ye: for we cannot but speak the things which we saw and heard.

Who was the first Christian martyr? Stephen.

LESSON EIGHTY-SEVEN.

SEVENTH PERIOD—REDEMPTION—(continued)

B. C. 4—Present time. New Testament Scriptures.

CHRIST.

OUTLINE.

1. Philip goes down to Samaria to preach the gospel. He worked miracles and multitudes gave heed to the things

they heard. Simon the sorcerer believed and was baptized. Acts 8:5-13.

2. The apostles send Peter and John to Samaria; they laid their hands on the believers and imparted unto them the Holy Spirit. Simon offers them money for the power of imparting the Holy Spirit. Peter rebukes him and urges him to repent of his wickedness and to pray to the Lord for forgiveness. 8:14-24.

3. Peter and John return to Jerusalem but preach to many villages of the Samaritans. An angel of the Lord sends Philip to the Ethiopian officer to preach Christ to him. The eunuch is baptized and goes on his way rejoicing while Philip is found at Azotus; he preaches "in all the cities, till he came to Caesarea." 8:25-40.

4. Saul receives letters from the chief priest to persecute Christians even in foreign cities; he journeys to Damascus but on the way the Lord appears to him to make him an apostle. 9:1-9.

5. The Lord sends Ananias to Saul to tell him what to do to be saved, and that he may receive the Holy Spirit and his sight. 10-19.

6. Saul preaches in the synagogue at Damascus. After many days the Jews sought to kill Saul but he escaped from the city by being let down in a basket. 9:20-25.

7. Saul goes to Jerusalem and is brought before the other apostles by Barnabas who tells them of Saul's great work. Saul preaches in Jerusalem and the Jews seek to kill him but the brethren sent him to Tarsus. 9:26-30.

8. The church had peace and grew in numbers and was edified. 9:31.

9. Peter is found at Lydda where he cures a man named Aeneus who had been sick eight years. Many people of Lydda and Sharon turned to the Lord. 32-35.

10. Peter raises Dorcas from the dead. 9:36-43.

QUESTIONS.

(1) To what city does Philip go to preach Christ? What results did he have? What prominent man believed and was baptized? Par. 1.

(2) Which of the apostles were sent down to Samaria? What did they do? What offer did Simon, the sorcerer, make? What did Peter say to him? Par. 2.

(3) Where do Peter and John preach on their home from Sarmaria? Who sent Philip to the Ethiopian officer? Where had the eunuch been? What was he doing when Philip saw him? What question did Philip ask him? What passage of scripture was the eunuch reading? What did Philip do? What request does the eunuch make when they come to a certain water? Was there enough water there to baptize? Was the place a sandy desert? No; "desert" means uninhabited here. What occurred after Philip had baptized the eunuch? Par. 3.

(4) From whom did Saul receive letters giving him authority to persecute Christians? What happens to Saul on his way to Damascus? Did the Lord speak his sins forgiven? Was Saul converted on the way to Damascus? He was convicted of the sin of persecuting Jesus and cried out, Lord, what wilt thou have me to do? Jesus did not tell him but sent him into the city where it would be told him. Par. 4.

(5) Whom does the Lord send to Saul? Did Ananias object to going? What did Ananias say to Saul when he came to him? When was he baptized? Par. 5.

(6) After Saul became a Christian what did he do? After he had been preaching for many days what did the Jews try to do to Saul? How did he escape? Par. 6.

(7) Who introduces Saul to the apostles at Jerusalem? After Saul preaches for a while in Jerusalem what did the Jews seek to do? How did he escape this time? Where did the brethren send him? Par. 7.

(8) When Saul was made a Christian what effect did that have on the church? Par. 8.

(9) What miracle does Peter perform at Lydda? How long had the man been sick? What was the effect? Par. 9.

(10) Whom does Peter raise from the dead? What good works had Dorcas been doing? Par. 10.

Commit to memory Acts 9:5-6:—"And he said, Who art thou, Lord? And he said, I am Jesus whom thou perse-

cutest: but rise, and enter into the city, and it shall be told thee what thou must do."

Did Saul escape from his enemies because he was a coward? No; he was a very brave and courageous man. But he had a work to do which had scarcely begun.

LESSON EIGHTY-EIGHT.

SEVENTH PERIOD—REDEMPTION—(continued)

B. C. 4—Present time. New Testament Scriptures.

CHRIST.

OUTLINE.

1. God accepts the prayers of Cornelius, a Gentile, and tells him to send to Joppa for Peter. Acts 10:1-8.
2. Peter is directed to go to the Gentiles. He has a vision on the house-top. Acts 10:9-23.
3. Peter goes to the house of Cornelius. Acts 10:23-33.
4. Peter preaches the first gospel sermon to Gentiles. Acts 10:34-43.
5. The Holy Spirit falls on the Gentiles and Peter offers them salvation on the terms of the gospel. Acts 10: 44-48.
6. Peter's defense at Jerusalem. Acts 11:1-18.
7. Those that were scattered abroad by the persecution "went everywhere preaching the word" and came as far as Antioch. Barnabas sent to Tarsus for Saul. Acts 11:25-26. They remain there a year. "The disciples were called Christians first at Antioch." Saul and Barnabas go into the land of Judea. Acts 11:27-30.
8. James is beheaded and Peter is imprisoned. Acts 12:1-11.
9. Peter leaves the city and the guards are put to death. Acts 12:12-19.
10. Herod dies and Saul and Barnabas return to Antioch. Acts 12:20-25.

QUESTIONS.

(1) Who was Cornelius? What was his business? What is a centurion? What kind of man was he? Who

appeared to him in a vision? What did the angel say to Cornelius? Did the angel tell Cornelius that he was saved? For whom was he to send? Whom did he send to Joppa? Par. 1.

(2) What vision did Peter have on the house-top? What did it mean? Par. 2.

(3) Did Peter go to the house of Cornelius? Was this the first time he had been in the home of a Gentile? Who had been gathered together? Par. 3.

(4) Who preached the first gospel sermon to the Gentiles? Par. 4.

(5) What happened while Peter was preaching to these Gentiles? When Peter saw that the Holy Spirit was fallen on Gentiles what did he say? Did the Gentiles receive the Spirit of God before they obeyed the gospel? They received it in a miraculous way just as the apostles received it on the day of Pentecost; and this was proof that Peter should offer the terms of the gospel to Gentiles. Par. 5.

(6) To whom does Peter explain the fact that he went in unto Gentiles? After he made his defense how did the brethren at Jerusalem feel about the matter? See verse 18. Par. 6.

(7) Where did those who were scattered abroad go? To what city did they come? For whom did Barnabas send? How long did they remain in Antioch? What were the disciples called first at Antioch? Who called them by that name? You cannot tell from the English, but the Greek shows that they were called Christians by the authority of God. Why do Saul and Barnabas go up to Jerusalem? Par. 7.

(8) Who beheaded James and imprisoned Peter? Par. 8.

(9) What happened to the men who were guarding Peter after Peter was delivered from prison? How was Peter delivered? To whose house did he go?

(10) How did Herod die? Who was with Saul and Barnabas when they returned to Antioch from Jerusalem? Par. 10.

Commit to memory Acts 10:33:—"Now therefore we all here present in the sight of God, to hear all things that have been commanded thee of the Lord."

Did an angel ever appear to any one and convert him? For what purpose did angels sometimes appear to people? Should we expect angels to appear to us now?

LESSON EIGHTY-NINE.

SEVENTH PERIOD—REDEMPTION—(continued)

B. C. 4—Present time. New Testament Scriptures.

CHRIST.

OUTLINE.

1. The rest of he Book of Acts is taken up almost entirely with the labors of Paul. Luke gives an account of Paul's Missionary Journeys and his journey to Rome.

2. Saul (Paul) was born in Tarsus of Cilicia, a great city for commerce, trade, and education. (Acts 22:3.) He was born about the time that Jesus was born. His trade was that of a tent-maker (I Cor. 4:12). He attended school in Jerusalem under Gamaliel, the greatest teacher of his day. (Acts 22:3; 5:34.) Saul persecuted the church of God because he thought that was his duty to God; on his way to Damascus Jesus appeared to him and made him his apostle; he went into the city blind; he fasted three days and nights; Ananias was sent to him to tell him what he must do; he was baptized and began preaching Christ in Damascus; they sought to kill him and he escaped by being let down over the wall in a basket; he went up to Jerusalem and preached there and when they tried to kill him the brethren sent him away; he went to Tarsus and when Barnabas came to Antioch and saw the great work of the Lord in that place he went to Tarsus for Saul and brought him to Antioch.

3. After preaching and teaching for a year at Antioch Saul, with Barnabas, went up to Jerusalem with the offering that was made for the poor saints in Judea and "when they had fulfilled their ministration" they returned to Antioch.

4. The Holy Spirit calls upon the church at Antioch to "separate" Barnabas and Saul for the work whereunto He had called them. These two men were "separated unto the work" by fasting, prayer, and laying on of hands, and they were thus sent forth on their first missionary journey. Acts 13:1-4.

5. They began their labors on this journey in the island of Cyprus. Barnabas was a native of Cyprus (Acts 4:36-37). They stopped first at Salamis where they preached in the synagogues of the Jews; they passed thru the whole island and came unto Paphos where they converted the pro-consul whose name was Sergius Paulus. (After this Saul is called Paul, possibly on account of the Greek influence and the characteristic of that language to soften the sounds of words.) Paphos was famous because a temple of Venus was built there and the worship of Venus was carried there for 400 years after Paul's visit to that city. Acts 13:4-12.

6. From Paphos they went to Perga in Pamphilia where John Mark left them, possibly on account of the danger of travelling through the mountains. From here they went to Antioch in Pisidia and Paul preached in the synagogue on the sabbath day. When he finished his sermon they requested him to come back the next sabbath and preach again. On the next sabbath the whole city was there and the Jews were jealous of Paul and Barnabas and stirred up a persecution against and cast them out of their borders. When the Jews turned against the apostles Paul said, "Lo, we turn to the Gentiles." The Gentiles were glad and many of them believed. Acts 13:13-52.

7. They stop next at Iconium and preach there with such power that "a great multitude both of Jews and of Greeks believed." The Jews stirred up the Gentiles against the apostles and the city was divided; when they learned that a mob of Jews and Gentiles were about to stone them to death they left the city and went into Lycaonia and preached the gospel in Lystra, Derbe, and the region round about. Acts 14:1-7.

8. At Lystra, Paul cured a cripple who had never walked. The people of the place said that the gods had

come down to them and were about to offer sacrifice to Paul and Barnabas. Of course, Paul and Barnabas stopped them and tried to teach them the truth about God. Jews from Antioch came to Lystra and stirred up the people against Paul so that they stoned him and dragged him out of the city supposing that he was dead; the disciples went out and as they stood around him Paul rose up and went back into the city, and the next day went to Derbe. Acts 14:8-20.

9. At Derbe they "made many disciples." At this point they started back and visited Lystra, Iconium, and Antioch again and appointed elders in every church; then they came back through Pisidia, Pamphylia, preaching at Perga, and went down to Attalia and set sail for Antioch. When they came back from their journey they rehearsed to the church "all things that God had done with them." "And they tarried no little time with the disciples." Acts 14:21-28.

10. At this time certain men came down from Jerusalem to Antioch and taught that the Gentiles Christian should become Jews. Paul and Barnabas disputed with them and it was decided to send them up to Jerusalem and present the matter to the apostles and elders there. This was done and the decision was that the law was not to be laid as a burden upon the Gentiles, but that they should "abstain from things sacrificed to idols, and from blood, and from things strangled, and from fornication." They sent men out of their own company down to Antioch with Paul and Barnabas with the letter they had written. The letter was read to the whole church at Antioch and when they heard it they rejoiced. Judas and Silas remained at Antioch for a while and were sent back in peace. Paul and Barnabas tarried at Antioch preaching and teaching. Acts 15:1-36.

QUESTIONS.

(1) With what is the Book of Acts "taken up" from the 13th chapter to the close? Of what does Luke give us an account? Par. 1.

(2) Where was Saul born? Where is Cilicia? (See Map)? What kind of city was Tarsus? What was Paul's trade? Where did he attend school after finishing at Tarsus?

Who was Gamaliel? He was such a great teacher of the Jewish law that he was called "The eye of the law." When is Saul first introduced to us in the Bible? Acts 7:58. Why did Saul persecute the church? Where did the Lord Jesus Christ appear to him to make him an apostle? What did Saul do before a preacher was sent to him? Who was the preacher? What happened when the preacher came to Saul? Why did not the preacher tell Saul to pray? He had been praying three days and nights. What did he not tell him to believe? He already believed. What not tell him to confess? He confessed Jesus as Lord when Jesus appeared to him on the way. Why not tell him to be convicted of his sin? He was under deep conviction. Why not command him to repent? He had already repented. Why did he tell him to be baptized? All of the preachers under the great commission given to the apostles commanded penitent believers to be baptized. What was the purpose of his being baptized? Acts 2:38 and 22:16. How are sins washed away in baptism? The blood of Christ washes away sins—nothing else can wash them away—and when we are baptized by the authority of Jesus Christ for the remission of our sins, we are "baptized unto his death." Our faith leads us to obey a commandment which puts us into vital touch with the blood of "the Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world." What did Saul do as soon as he became a Christian? Where did he do his first preaching? How were the people affected? When they sought to kill him how did he escape? To what great city did he then go and preach? What did the Jews try to do to him in Jerusalem? How did he escape? Where he he go then? Who came to see him at Tarsus and for what purpose? Par. 2.

(3) How long did Saul and Barnabas continue preaching and teaching at Antioch at this time? Where did the brethren send Saul and Barnabas and on what mission? After they had delivered the offering for the poor to the apostles and elders at Jerusalem where did they go? Par. 3.

(4) Who requested that Saul and Barnabas be sent out as missionaries? How were they "separated" unto this work? Par. 4.

(5) On what Island did they begin their missionary labors? Whose home was Cyprus? In what city of Cyprus did they first preach? At what renowned city did they convert a pro-consul (Roman officer)? Who tried to "withstand" them? What did Saul say to him? (See 13:6-11.) At what was the pro-consul astonished? Verse 12. What change was made in Saul's name? Why? What great temple was located at Paphos? Par. 5.

(6) To what place did they go next? Where is Pamphylia? (See Map). Who left them at this point? Why? To what city did they go then? Were there two places called Antioch? Yes; one in Syria and one in Pisidia. Where was Pisidia? (See Map). Where did Paul preach on the sabbath day? What request was made of him? What happened the next sabbath? Why were the Jews jealous of Paul and Barnabas? What was done to Paul and Barnabas? When the Gentiles had the gospel preached to them how did they feel? What did many of them do? Par. 6.

(7) What was the result of the preaching at Iconium? What did some of the Jews do? What were they about to do to Paul? Where did he go? Par. 7.

(8) What great miracle did Paul perform at Lystra? What did the people think of Paul and Barnabas? What did they call them? What were they about to do to them? When Paul and Barnabas heard and saw that the people were about to sacrifice unto them what did they do? When Jews came from Antioch and stirred up the people against Paul what did they do to him? When he revived where did he go? Where did they go the next day? Par. 8.

(9) What success did they have at Derbe? What did they do on their way back to Antioch? When they reached the church that sent them out what did they do? How long did they tarry with them? Par. 9.

(10) What doctrine did certain men from Jerusalem bring down to Antioch and what was the effect of their teaching? Who disputed with them? What did they do to settle the question? What good news did they tell to the brethren on their way to Jerusalem? (15:3.) When the question was introduced who said it was necessary that the

Gentile Christian should be circumcised and should keep the law of Moses (Verse 5). After much questioning who made a speech showing that it would be wrong to compel the Gentiles to keep the law of Moses? Who was sent with Verses 12 and 13. Who made the closing speech? 13. What was the decision of the apostles and elders and the whole church? 22. What was done then? Who was sent with Saul and Barnabas? What four things were forbidden in the decree? Is this binding upon us? Yes. When the letter was read at Antioch what effect did it have? Who remained at Antioch for a while? Who tarried there and preached and taught? Par. 10.

Commit to memory Acts 13:47:—"For so hath the Lord commanded us, saying,

I have set thee for a light of the Gentiles,
That thou shouldest be for salvation unto the
uttermost part of the earth."

What opportunities have we today for doing missionary work?

LESSON NINETY.

SEVENTH PERIOD—REDEMPTION—(continued)

B. C. 4—Present time. New Testament Scriptures.

CHRIST.

OUTLINE.

1. Paul starts on his second missionary journey. He and Barnabas disagree about Mark. They separate, and Paul chooses Silas while Barnabas takes Mark and sails for Cyprus; Paul and Silas go through Syria and Cilicia. Acts 15:37-41.

2. Paul and Silas come to Derbe and Lystra where they found Timothy. Timothy joins the missionary company. They went through Phrygia and Galatia and started to go into Bithynia but the Spirit of God did not permit them to go there, so they passed by Mysia and came down to Troas. At this place Paul had a vision and saw a man calling to him, "Come over into Macedonia, and help us."

They left Troas and came to Philippi, which is a city of Macedonia. On the sabbath day they went down to the river where they supposed there was a place of prayer. Here they preached to Lydia and her household and baptized them. Acts 16:1-15.

3. Paul casts a spirit of divination out of a maid whose masters dragged Paul and Silas before the rulers; they brought false charges against them and the magistrates commanded them to be beaten with rods; they then cast them into an inner prison and made their feet fast in the stocks; at midnight while Paul and Silas were singing praises to God there came an earthquake which shook the foundations of the prison-house and opened all the doors. Paul keeps the jailor from killing himself. The jailor trembling falls down before Paul and Silas, brings them out and asks "Sirs, what must I do to be saved?" They go into the jailor's house and preach the word of the Lord to him and all that were in his house; although it was midnight, the jailor "took them the same hour of the night and washed their stripes and was baptized, he and all his, immediately," and brought them up into his house. When it was day the magistrates sent word to the jailor to let those men go, but Paul demanded that they come themselves and escort them out; they did this and asked them to leave the city. Acts 16: 16-40.

4. Paul and Silas pass through Amphipolis and Apollonia and came to Thessalonica where they preached in the synagogue; the Jews stirred up the city and set it on an uproar and the brethren sent Paul and Silas by night unto Beroea. Acts 17:1-10.

5. The Bereans were more noble than those of Thessalonica in searching the scriptures daily. Jews from Thessalonica came to Berea troubling the multitude and the brethren sent Paul as far as the sea, but Timothy and Silas remained in Berea; they conducted Paul to Athens and returned with a commandment that Silas and Timothy would join Paul at Athens. Acts 17:11-15.

6. Paul seeing the city given up to idolatry reasoned with the people in the synagogue and in the marketplace every day. They take up to Mar's Hill (the Areopagus)

where Paul makes a speech and converts Dionysius, Damaris, and others. Acts 17:16-34.

7. Paul leaves Athens and goes to Corinth; here he works at his trade with Aquila and Priscilla; he reasons with the Jews in the synagogue on the sabbath. When the Jews rejected the preaching Paul turned to the Gentiles and Crispus, the ruler of the synagogue, believed, "and many of the Corinthians hearing, believed, and were baptized," and Paul tarried with them one year and six months. Acts 18:1-11.

8. When Gallio was proconcul of Achaia, the Jews rose up against Paul, but Gallio drove them away refusing to judge on matters concerning Jewish law. Acts 18:12-17.

9. Paul stayed in Corinth "yet many days" and then left for Ephesus but did not tarry long but promised to return to them "if God will" and set sail for Caesarea; after saluting the church there he went down to Antioch and thus ended his second missionary journey. Acts 18:18-22.

10. During this missionary journey Paul wrote I Thessalonians and II Thessalonians while he was at Corinth. See I Thess. 3:6-8 and Acts 18:5.

QUESTIONS.

(1) What dispute arose between Paul and Barnabas? Why did not Paul want to take Mark with them? What was the result? Did Paul and Mark become enemies on this account? No; Paul sent for Mark later in his ministry. See II Tim. 4:11. Par. 1.

(2) What noted disciple did Paul find at Derbe? Why did Paul have him circumcised? Because he wanted to take him with him as a travelling companion in the missionary work among Jews as well as Gentiles, and his father being a Greek there might be occasion for objections from the Jews. Through what countries did they pass and where did they "assay" to go but were forbidden by the Spirit? To what city did they go and what occurred there? Did they obey the vision? To what city of Macedonia did they come? Where did they preach in Philippi and to whom? What was the result? Par. 2.

(3) Who followed Paul and Silas many days and what

did she cry out? When Paul cast out the spirit of divination what did the masters of this maid do? In what condition were Paul and Silas cast into the inner prison? What did they do about midnight? Who was listening to them? What happened? How did this affect the jailor? Why was he about to kill himself? If a Roman jailor let a prisoner escape he was liable to be killed. What did Paul say to the jailor? What great question did the jailor ask? How did Paul answer him? What did they then do? Where was the preaching done? What did the jailor do to the prisoners and to what commandment did he and his household submit? After the baptism where did the jailor take Paul and Silas? What word did the magistrates send to the jailor the next day? What request did Paul make? Was it granted? Why did the magistrates fear? Because they had unlawfully ill-treated Roman citizens. What request did the magistrates make of Paul and Silas? At whose house did they stop before leaving the city? Par. 3.

(4) In what city did they preach next? Who stirred up the city and where did the brethren send Paul and Silas by night? Par. 4.

(5) How were the Bereans more noble than those of Thessalonica? Who caused trouble here? Where did the brethren send Paul? How far did they take him? What word did he send back to Silas and Timothy? Par. 5.

(6) What stirred Paul's spirit in Athens? Where did he reason with the people? To what prominent place did they take him? What was the Areopagus? The word means "Hill of Ares or Mars—Mar's Hill." It was the place where court was held and where many questions came up for decision; they gave special attention to religious questions and it was the most appropriate place for the very speech that Paul delivered. Who became believers as a result of this speech? Par. 6.

(7) Where does Paul go from Athens? What does he do? Where does he reason with the Jews and on what day? How did the Jews regard the message? To whom does Paul turn? What prominent man believed? What is said

about what "many of the Corinthians" did? How long did Paul tarry with them? Par. 7.

(8) Before whom did the Jews take Paul to be judged? What did Gallio do? Par. 8.

(9) To what city did Paul go next? What promise did he make to the Ephesians? What did he do at Caesarea on this trip? To what place does he return? Par. 9.

(10) What two letters did Paul write from Corinth? Par. 10.

Commit to memory Acts 17:27-28—"That they should seek God, if haply they might feel after him and find him, though he is not far from each one of us: for in him we live, and move, and have our being."

Locate Thessalonica, Berea, Corinth, Ephesus, Athens.

LESSON NINETY-ONE.

SEVENTH PERIOD—REDEMPTION—(continued)

B. C. 4—Present time. New Testament Scriptures.

CHRIST.

OUTLINE.

1. Paul begins his third missionary journey by passing through Galatia and Phrygia "establishing all the churches." An eloquent man who knew "only the baptism of John" was preaching in Ephesus. Priscilla and Aquila taught him the way of the Lord more perfectly and the brethren recommended him to the churches of Achaia. Acts 18:23-28.

2. Paul goes to Ephesus and finds twelve men who had not been baptized in the name of Christ but only with John's baptism. They are baptized in the name of Christ; Paul lays his hands on them and they receive the Holy Spirit and spake with other tongues and prophesied. Acts 19:1-7.

3. Paul reasoned in the synagogue for three months; when some of the Jews were hardened and disobedient Paul separated the disciples and parted from them and reasoned with the people daily in the school of Tyrannus. He continued for two years "so that all that dwelt in Asia heard the word of the Lord." Great miracles were wrought by Paul; aprons and handkerchiefs were carried away from his

body to sick people and they were healed and the evil spirits departed. Acts 19:8-12.

4. Seven men, the sons of Sceva, a Jew and a chief priest undertook to cast out demons, but the evil spirit wounded two of them and they fled. When this became known, fear fell upon the people and many of them brought their books of magical arts and burned them, "and they counted the price and found it to be 50,000 pieces of silver." Acts 19:13-20.

5. After this Paul purposed to go to Jerusalem and later also to Rome; he passed through Macedonia and Achaia; but he tarried in Asia for a while. Acts 19:21-22.

6. Demetrius a silversmith stirs up the populace; they become enraged and rush into the theatre; they seize Gaius and Aristarchus, Paul's companions; Paul wanted to go into the temple but the disciples persuaded him not to go in. The mob was in confusion some crying one thing and some another and "the more part knew not wherefore they were come together." When Alexander, a Jew, tried to speak, they cried with one voice for the space of two hours: "Great in Diana of the Ephesians." The town clerk quieted them and dismissed them. Acts 19:23-41.

7. After the uproar, Paul called the disciples together and parted from them going into Macedonia and from there into Greece where he spent three months. As he was about to depart for Syria he learned of a plot of the Jews and he returned through Macedonia accompanied by seven men who went on to Troas. Paul and his co-laborers sailed from Phillippi and in five days came to Troas where they tarried seven days. Acts 20:1-6.

8. The disciples met on the first day of the week to break bread and Paul being with them preached to them. He preached till midnight; a lad who sat in a window went to sleep and fell down; Paul raised him from the dead and continued his speech until daylight. Paul hastened on in order to be in Jerusalem by the day of Pentecost. From Miletus he sends for the elders of the church as Ephesus and talks with them giving them a solemn charge and bidding them farewell; he kneeled down and prayed with them

all; they wept and fell on his neck and kissed him, for he told them they would not see him again. They accompanied him to the ship. Acts 20:7-37.

9. They sailed from Miletus to Patara where they found a ship going unto Phoenicia; they landed at Tyre where they tarried with the disciples seven days. The whole congregation went down to the beach with them and there they kneeled down and prayed and bade each other farewell. They stopped one day at Ptolemais and saluted the brethren. Their next stop was at Caesarea where Philip the evangelist lived; he had four daughters that prophesied; they tarried there some days and Agabus, a prophet, came down from Jerusalem and prophesied that Paul would be bound and delivered up to the Gentiles. When they heard this all of them begged Paul not to go to Jerusalem; but he said, "I am ready not to be bound only, but also to die at Jerusalem for the name of the Lord Jesus," and they said, "The will of the Lord be done." And after these days they went up to Jerusalem accompanied by certain disciples from Caesarea, among them Mnason of Cyprus, with whom they should lodge. Acts 21:1-16.

10. On this third missionary journey Paul wrote I Corinthians (See I Cor. 16:8, 9); II Corinthians (See II Cor. 1:8-10); Romans (Rom. 15:25, 26); and Galatians (Gal. 1:6, 7).

QUESTIONS.

(1) Where and how does Paul begin his third missionary journey? Who was preaching in Ephesus? Who taught this man the way of the Lord more perfectly? To what congregations was he recommended? Par. 1.

(2) What twelve men does Paul find in Ephesus who had been baptized with John's baptism and not with Christ's? In whose name were they then baptized? When were these men probably baptized with John's baptism? In all probability they were baptized by Apollos (See Acts 18:24) after Pentecost when John's baptism was superseded by Christian baptism. What did Paul impart to them by the laying on of hands? What were they enabled to do as a result? Was this the ordinary receiving of the Spirit upon the obedience

of their faith or was it the "extraordinary" and miraculous? It was the "extraordinary," for "they spake with tongues and prophesied." Par. 2.

(3) How long did Paul reason with the Jews in the synagogue? What did he do when the Jews rejected the gospel? In whose school did he preach? How long did he continue? Who heard the word? What great power was manifested thru Paul? Par. 3.

(4) Whose sons undertook to cast out demons? What happened to two of them? How did this affect the people? What was the money value of the books of magical arts which the people burned? Par. 4.

(5) Where did Paul purpose to go? Through what countries did he pass? Where did he tarry for a little while. Par. 5.

(6) Who stirred up the people at Ephesus? Why? To what place did they rush? What did they do to Gaius and Aristarchus? Where did Paul want to go? Who kept him from entering the theatre? When Alexander a Jew tried to speak what did the crowd do? How long did they yell? What did they yell? Who quieted them? Par. 6.

(7) What did Paul do after the uproar? How long did he stay in Greece? When he was about to leave for Syria what did he learn? Where did he go? Who accompanied him? To what city? How long did they tarry there? Par. 7.

(8) What did the disciples do on the first day of the week? What was the object of their meeting? What does the expression "break bread" mean here? It evidently has reference to the "Lord's Supper." How long did Paul preach to them? What happened about midnight? What miracle did Paul work? At what time did Paul want to be in Jerusalem? Why? That was a great feast of the Jews and there would be many Jews in Jerusalem from all parts of the world at that time. For whom did he send at Miletus? How did they part? How far did they accompany him? Par. 8.

(9) How long did they tarry at Tyre? What kind of farewell did they give Paul? How long did they stop at Ptolemais? Who lived at Caesarea? What great gift did

four of Philip's daughters have? What prophet came down from Jerusalem and what did he prophesy concerning Paul? What request did the disciples make of Paul? What was his reply? What was their answer to this? Who was among the disciples that accompanied Paul to Jerusalem? Par. 9.

(10) What epistles did Paul write on his third missionary journey? Par. 10.

Commit to memory Acts 20:32:—"And now I commend you to God, and to the word of his grace, which is able to build you up, and to give you the inheritance among all them that are sanctified."

Name and locate the principal towns visited on Paul's third journey.

LESSON NINETY-TWO

SEVENTH PERIOD—REDEMPTION—(continued)

B. C. 4—Present time. New Testament Scriptures.

CHRIST.

OUTLINE.

1. Paul's four years' Imprisonment began in Jerusalem. Paul makes a report of his work to the elders and they glorify God. They advise him to join four others who had made a vow and to pay all the charges. He does so and goes into the temple with them. Jews from Asia saw him in the temple and they laid their hands on him and falsely accused him. Acts 21:17-28.

2. They dragged Paul out of the temple and the whole city was in confusion; as they were seeking to kill him word was sent up to the chief captain who sent soldiers with centurions to see about the trouble and the captain had Paul bound with two chains and asked who he was and what he had done. On account of the great confusion Paul was brought up to the castle; the mob was so violent that the soldiers had to carry Paul. Acts 21:29-36.

3. Paul asked the chief captain for the privilege of speaking to the people. The captain was surprised to know

that Paul could speak Greek for he thought he was an Egyptian at the head of a band of assassins. When he learned that Paul was a Jew he gave him leave to speak. Paul addressed the Jews in the Hebrew language and they "were the more quiet." He tells them about his early life as a Jew, how he later persecuted the church, and how he became a Christian and an apostle of Christ. Acts 21:37-22:21.

4. The people demand Paul's death; the captain commands Paul to be examined by scourging; Paul claims his Roman citizenship and is released; the next day he is brought before the Jewish council. Acts 22:22-30.

5. Paul begins his speech before the council by asserting that he had always been conscientious. Ananias, the high priest, commanded him to be smitten on the mouth; Paul rebukes the priest but when he learns that he was the high priest he apologizes. Paul next declares that he is a Pharisee in believing that there is a resurrection from the dead; this divided the assembly for some of them were Sadducees who deny the resurrection; the captain, fearing that the people would tear Paul to pieces sent soldiers down to take him away by force and bring him into the castle. Acts 23:1-10.

6. Paul is encouraged by a vision. More than forty Jews bind themselves under a curse that they would neither eat nor drink until they had killed Paul. Paul's nephew tells him about it and Paul sends him to the chief captain with the news. The chief captain sends Paul away to Felix the governor. Acts 23:11-35.

7. After five days Ananias with certain elders and an orator came down to Caesarea. Tertullus, the orator, makes a speech before the governor accusing Paul of certain things. Acts 24:1-9.

8. Paul makes his defense before Felix. Felix defers the case and tells the centurion to keep Paul in charge but to let him have indulgence and let his friends visit him. Acts 24:10-23.

9. Paul preaches to Felix and Drusilla. Felix is terrified and sends Paul away. Acts 24:24-25.

10. Felix sent for Paul often, to talk with him; when Felix's term of office expired he left Paul bound in order to please the Jews. Acts 24:26-27.

QUESTIONS.

(1) Where did Paul's four years' imprisonment begin? How did the elders at Jerusalem receive Paul's report of his work? What advice did they give him? Why? To please the Jews. Who saw Paul in the temple and had him arrested? Of what did they accuse him? Was he guilty? No. Had he taken Gentiles into the temple? No; they saw him on the street with Trophimus and supposed he had taken him up into the temple. What caused these people to act in this way? Their religious prejudice. What is it to be prejudiced? To decide that a certain matter is a certain way before honestly investigating or trying to find out just how it really is; to judge beforehand. Par. 1.

(2) What did they do with Paul? How great was the confusion? Who came to Paul's rescue? How did the soldiers take Paul into the castle? Par. 2.

(3) What request does Paul make of the chief captain? Who did the captain think Paul was? In what language did Paul speak to the captain? In what language did he address the Jews? What does Paul tell them in his speech? Par. 3.

(4) How does Paul's speech affect the people? What do they demand? What order does the chief captain issue? When they learn that Paul is a Roman what is done with him? Par. 4.

(5) How does Paul begin his speech before the council? What does the high priest command to be done? How does Paul rebuke the high priest? How does he apologize when he learns that Ananias was God's high priest? How was Paul a Pharisee? On the question of the resurrection Paul was a Pharisee and not a Sadduccee. How was Paul delivered from the divided assembly? Par. 5.

(6) How is Paul encouraged by the Lord? By what curse did more than forty Jews bind themselves to kill Paul? How was this news brought to the chief captain? What

does the captain do with Paul? How many soldiers does he send to protect Paul? To whom did he send him? Par. 6.

(7) Who came down from Jerusalem after five days? Who made the speech in which Paul was accused before Felix? Par. 7.

(8) When Paul makes his defense what orders does Felix give concerning him? Par. 8.

(9) How was Felix affected by Paul's sermon on "righteousness, self-control, and judgment to come?" Par. 9.

(10) Why did Felix send for Paul so often. See 24:26. What did Felix do with Paul when he was succeeded by Festus and why? Par. 10.

Commit to memory Acts 22:15-16:—"For thou shalt be a witness for him unto all men of what thou hast seen and heard. And now why tarriest thou? arise, and be baptized, and wash away thy sins, calling on his name."

What sermon has had the greatest effect upon you?

LESSON NINETY-THREE.

SEVENTH PERIOD—REDEMPTION—(continued)

B. C. 4—Present time. New Testament Scriptures.

CHRIST.

OUTLINE.

1. The Jews ask Festus to send Paul up to Jerusalem to be tried, intending to kill him. Festus refuses their request and sets the trial to be held at Caesarea. Acts 25:1-5.

2. Paul is tried before Festus but appeals to Caesar. 25:6-12.

3. Festus lays Paul's case before Agrippa and Agrippa desires to hear Paul. 25:13-22.

4. Festus brings Paul before Agrippa and the assembled audience. 25:23-27.

5. Paul before Agrippa. 26:1-2.

6. Paul is interrupted by Festus; he makes a direct appeal to Agrippa; they find Paul innocent but as he had appealed to Caesar they could not set him free. 26:24-32.

7. Paul is placed under a centurion and starts for Italy;

he is permitted to visit friends at Sidon; they change ships at Myra and reach Fair Havens near Lasa: Paul advised not to continue the journey on account of the storm but the Centurion advised to go out to sea and try to reach Phoenix and winter there; they encounter a terrible storm; not seeing sun nor stars for many days they gave up all hope of being saved. 27:1-20.

8. Paul is encouraged by a vision and by the promise that the lives of all on board the ship would be saved, but the ship would be destroyed; Paul encourages all to take food; they all (276) took food and were of good cheer; after this they lightened the ship and let it drive toward a certain beach; the ship is wrecked but the passengers and crew are all saved. 27:21-44.

9. They found themselves on the island of Melita where they are entertained by barbarians; a viper fastened itself on Paul's hand and the people expected him to die but he shook it off into the fire and "took no harm;" then "they changed their minds, and said that he was a god." Paul healed Publius. the chief man of the island, and many others; they honored Paul with many honors and gave them the things that they needed for their voyage. 28:10.

10. Paul reaches Rome and preaches to the Jews but they "agreed not among themselves;" he quotes their own scriptures against them and warns them; he earnestly pleads with them and turns to the Gentiles. He remained in Rome a prisoner for two years receiving all who would come unto him in his hired house "preaching the kingdom of God, and teaching the things concerning the Lord Jesus Christ, with all boldness, none forbidding." 28:11-31.

QUESTIONS.

(1) What did the Jews request of Festus? Why did they want Paul sent up to Jerusalem? Did Festus grant their request? Par. 1.

(2) How did the trial of Paul before Festus result? Par. 2.

(3) Before whom does Festus lay Paul's case? Who desired to hear Paul? Par. 3.

(4) Before whom does Festus bring Paul? Par. 4.

(5) Who was in audience besides Agrippa when Paul appeared before him? Par. 5.

(6) Who interrupted Paul and how? What was Paul's reply? How did Paul appeal to Agrippa? What did Agrippa say? Was Paul trying to make Agrippa a Christian? Yes; and not only Agrippa but all that heard him. What did they say about Paul when the assembly withdrew? Why did they not set him free? Why did Paul have a right to appeal to Caesar? He was a Roman citizen.

(7) Under whose protection is Paul placed as they start for Italy? What kindness was shown him by the centurion when they reached Sidon? At what place did they change ships? In view of the approaching winter what advice did Paul give? Did they act upon his suggestion? Why did not the centurion want to spend the winter in Fair Havens? To what place did they undertake to go for the winter? What is the meaning of "Euraquila?" It is a tempestuous wind which beat down upon the sea from the mountain; the exact meaning of the word is uncertain; it is derived from two Greek words, meaning "S. E." and "wave." How long did the storm continue? How did the persons on the ship feel about the safety? Par. 7.

(8) How was Paul encouraged? What promise did the Lord make to him? How did he encourage the others? After eating what did they do? Where was the ship wrecked? How did the different ones get to the beach? Par. 8.

(9) On what island did they find themselves? What is the modern name of this island? Malta. Where is it located? (See map.) How did the inhabitants of the place treat them? What was Paul doing when a viper fastened itself on his hand? What did the people think of Paul at this time? What did he do with the viper? What did the people think then? Was Paul ashamed to work? Did he stand around and let others wait on him? Who was the chief man of the island? What did Paul do for him? What effect did this have on the other inhabitants of the island? How did the people treat Paul and his companions when they were leaving? Par. 9.

(10) How long did they stay on the island? (Acts 28:

11). What was the name of the ship they took? Verse 11. How long did they tarry at Syracuse? Verse 12. How long did they tarry at Puteoli? Verses 13, 14. How far did the brethren of Rome come to meet Paul? Verse 15. What did Paul do when he saw them? 15. What did Paul do when he reached Rome? How did the Jews receive his teaching? How did Paul spend his time while a prisoner at Rome? How long did this imprisonment continue? Par. 10.

Commit to memory Acts 27:25:—"Wherefore, sirs, be of good cheer: for I believe God, that it shall be even so as it hath been spoken unto me."

Name the books of the Bible in order and spell each name correctly.

LESSON NINETY-FOUR.

SEVENTH PERIOD—REDEMPTION—(continued)

B. C. 4—Present time. New Testament Scriptures.

CHRIST.

OUTLINE.

Paul's Epistles. 1. Romans.

1. The epistle to the Romans was written by Paul while he was at Corinth. From Rom. 16:23 we learn that he was the guest of Gaius whom he baptized at Corinth (I Cor. 1:14); he also sends greetings from Erastus the treasurer of the city (Rom. 16:23) (II Tim. 4:20); the letter was sent by Phoebe a servant in the church at Cenchreae which was a seaport of Corinth. (Rom. 16:1.)

2. From Rom. 15:25 we learn that Paul was going to Jerusalem with the collection for the poor saints; he arrived in Jerusalem at Pentecost; the letter was written about 56 or 57 in the spring of the year, just before leaving for Jerusalem. Some fix this year as late as 59.

3. This church was known for its faith (1:8); Paul was desirous of visiting Rome (1:9-15); Paul had some relatives there (16:7, 11, 13); there were many other notable disciples there (16:5-15); there is no hint of there being a pope at Rome; quite a number of prominent disciples were

with Paul when he wrote this letter.

4. The great text of this letter is found in the first chapter, verses 16 and 17. Paul writes eleven chapters to show how the gospel is the power of God unto salvation. The other five chapters deal largely with the great principles of Christian living.

2. I CORINTHIANS.

5. I Corinthians was written by Paul in Ehpesus (I Cor. 16:8, 9). It was written in the spring of the year that he went up to Jerusalem during his third missionary journey (about 56 or 57).

6. Paul associates Sosthenes with himself in the salutation. (1:1.) This church had many spiritual gifts. (1:4-7; 12:1-11, 28-31.) There were several parties in this church and Paul wrote to them condemning their divisions. (1:10-15; 3:1-6.) They had some great sins among them and were taught to withdraw from the wicked and disorderly members. (5:1-13; 6:15-20.) They were having lawsuits among themselves (6:1-7).

7. They wanted advice about marriage and divorce (7:1-17). Some of them were still eating meals sacrificed to idols (8:4-7). Some of them questioned Paul's apostleship (9:1-6). They needed instruction about the conduct of women in the public worship (11:41-1, 10, 13-15: 14:34-36). They were not keeping the Lord's Supper properly (11:17-22). There was jealously among them on account of the spiritual gifts and Paul shows them that "the greatest thing in the world" is Love (12:29-31; 14:1-3, 18, 19, 23-25; and the entire 13th chapter).

8. Some of them denied the resurrection and Paul gives the proofs of the resurrection (15:1-58). Paul gives orders about the collection for the poor saints in Judea; he shows how Christians should give (16:1-2). Paul was expecting Timothy to go to Corinth and return to Ephesus (16:10-11). Apollos was with Paul when he wrote this letter (16:12). The book closes with salutations and a benediction (16:19-24).

3. II CORINTHIANS.

9. This letter was written after arriving in Macedonia (2:12, 13) and before leaving Macedonia (Acts 20:2); it is uncertain in what city of Macedonia Paul wrote this letter; it was not so very long after writing the first letter to Corinth—probably in the latter part of the year 56 or 57.

10. Paul refers to afflictions and persecutions (1:8, 9); these were no doubt suffered during the mob riots at Ephesus (Acts 19:23-41). Paul intended to visit Corinth but gives a reason for not making the visit (1:15-17, 23; 2:1). He was very much troubled when he wrote this epistle (2:4). He refers to his former letter and the effect it had on them (7:8-12). Paul gives instruction on the matter of giving and supporting those who ministered to the church and those who preached the gospel (Chapters 8 and 9). Paul refers to his own sufferings, his prayer to have the thorn in the flesh removed, and his wonderful vision of Paradise (11th and 12th chapters). He gives miraculous proofs of his apostleship and refers to his coming to them for the third time (12 and 13). The letter closes with an exhortation, a salutation from the saints, and a benediction (13:11-14).

QUESTIONS.

(1) Where was the epistle to Romans written? By whom was it sent? Par. 1.

(2) When was this letter written? Par. 2.

(3) For what was the church at Rome known? What desire did Paul have concerning the brethren at Rome? What prominent folks were at Rome? Was there a Pope at Rome? If there had been a Pope at Rome would not Paul have said something about him, or at least have addressed him? Par. 3.

(4) What is the great text of Romans? Where do you find it? How many chapters does Paul take to prove his text? What do we find in the last five chapters of Romans? What is considered the greatest chapter in the N. T. on practical Christian living? (the twelfth chapter of Romans). Can you repeat it from memory? Par. 4.

(5) Where and when was the epistle of I Corinthians written? Par. 5.

(6) Who was associated with Paul in the salutation? For what was this church noted? What did Paul write to them about their divisions? Did he endorse divisions and parties and sects among Christians? What were they told to do about the wicked persons they had among them? Did Paul endorse their having lawsuits? Par. 6.

(7) On what subjects did they ask advice? What great sin did some of them commit in their eating? What did some of them think about Paul's apostleship? What instruction did Paul give them regarding the conduct of the women in the public worship of the church? What great ordinance were they not keeping properly? Over what were some of them jealous? What did Paul teach was "the greatest thing in the world"? What is the 13th chapter of I Corinthians called? The great Love chapter of the Bible. Can you repeat this chapter from memory? Par. 7.

(8) What great doctrine did some of the Corinthians deny? What does Paul give in the 15th chapter? What is this chapter called? The great Resurrection chapter of the Bible. What instruction does Paul give about taking up collections? Whom was Paul expecting to send to Corinth? What great preacher was with Paul when he wrote this letter? How does the letter close? Par. 8.

(9) When and where was II Corinthians written? Par. 9.

(10) To what does Paul refer in the first chapter? What did he evidently have in mind? Why did not Paul make his intended visit? How did Paul feel when he wrote this letter? To what letter does he refer? How had that letter affected them? On what does Paul give them instruction in chapters 8 and 9? To what does Paul refer in chapters 11 and 12? What proofs does he give for his apostleship? How does this letter close? Par. 10.

Commit to memory Romans 12:1-2.

LESSON NINETY-FIVE.

SEVENTH PERIOD—REDEMPTION—(continued)

B. C. 4—Present time. New Testament Scriptures.

CHRIST.

OUTLINE.

PAUL'S EPISTLES—(continued)—4. Galatians.

1. The time and place of writing this epistle are both uncertain, but it was probably written at Corinth in 56 or 57 —in the fall of the year.

2. From historians we learn that the Galatians were fickle people and were quick to receive impressions but just as quick to reject them.

3. Some Jewish teachers went to Galatia and taught that the Gentiles should be circumcised and that they should keep the law of Moses. (1:6-9; 3:1-3; 4:21; 5:1-4.)

4. In chapters 1 and 2 Paul defends his apostleship and preaching and condemns the teaching of those who would "pervert the gospel of Christ." In chapters 3 and 4 Paul shows that we are jsutified by faith in Christ and not by the works of the Law. In the 5th and 6th chapters Paul shows the difference between license and liberty in Christ.

5. EPHESIANS.

5. This letter was written at Rome while Paul was there in prison; it was sent with the letters to the Colossians and Philemon by Tychicus and Onesimus; these three letters were written while Paul was a prisoner. (Eph. 3:1; 4:1; Col. 4:18; Phile. 1.) The only imprisonments long enough for writing these letters were Caesarea and Rome; it was not at Caesarea because he was then going to Rome (Acts 23:11) and now he expects to visit Philemon when released. (Phile. 22, See Col. 4:9.)

6. Some false doctrines had been taught at Ephesus such as that of the Gnostics who thought that all matter was evil and some of them denied the real existence of a Savior who was Christ the Lord and the Son of God. Paul in this letter shows who Christ is and what a high and exalted place he occupies (1:15-23); he also sets forth the

church in her dignity and grandeur (1:22; 2:12-21); he shows what the mystery was that has now been revealed (3:1-16); he teaches unity (4:1-16); he gives many practical exhortations and instructions about domestic duties and shows how to fight the good fight of faith by putting on the whole armor of God (4:17-6:20); the letter closes with a reference to Tychicus and a beautiful benediction (6:21-24).

6. PHILIPPIANS.

7. This letter was also written while Paul was a prisoner at Rome (about A. D. 62 or 63). See Phil. 1:12-14; 4:22.

8. This was the first church in Europe (Acts 16:11-40). They were a very generous church and had sent to Paul "once and again" (1:5-8;4:15). He associates Timothy with him in the greeting (1:1). Epaphroditus visits Paul and brings him tokens of their love and friendship (4:18). Paul sends this letter by him (2:25). This letter is practically free from controversy about false doctrines but is filled with joy and peace. One of the greatest passages in the Bible for Christians is found in the 4th chapter, verses 6 and 7. It closes in the usual way with salutations and a benediction.

7. COLOSSIANS.

9. This letter was written together with Ephesians and Philemon at Rome. (See Paragraph 5 of this Lesson.)

10. These brethren had not seen Paul (2:1). Epaphras visited Paul at Rome and brought him word about conditions at Colossae (1:8, 2:1). This is the letter which was especially written with the doctrine of the Gnostic philosophers in mind and Paul sets forth the truth about Christ. Some of these philosophers taught that Jesus and Christ were not the same but Paul shows that they are; others taught that he was not equal with God and therefore that he was not the son of God in any special sense but Paul shows that he is indeed and in truth the "Son of God" (1:9-19). They also had a wrong idea of the cross and the atonement and Paul sets forth the truth on that great point. We find also some great and good exhortations and instruc-

tion concerning every-day duties; some solemn warnings against errors; several salutations and Paul's own personal salutation "with his own hand;" the letter closes with a brief benediction.

QUESTIONS.

(1) When and where was Galatians probably written? Par. 1.

(2) What kind of people were the Galatians? Par. 2.

(3) What false doctrines were taught by Jewish teachers in the Galatian churches? Par. 3.

(4) What do we find in chapters one and two? In three and four? In five and six? Par. 4.

(5) When and where was Ephesians written? Par. 5.

(6) What kind of doctrine had been taught false teachers in Ephesus? What does Paul teach concerning Jesus Christ? How does he set forth the church? What does he say the "mystery" was? That the Gentiles should also have the gospel preached to them so that they may share the promise of salvation with the Jews. (3:6). What does he teach in the fourth chapter? What kind of exhortations and instructions does he give, particularly in chapters five and six? How does the letter close? Par. 6.

(7) When and where was Philippians written? Par. 7.

(8) What is remarkable about this church geographically? What kind of spirit did this church have with regard to the poor and the support of missionaries? With whom does Paul associate himself in the greeting? Who visits Paul and brings him word about the Philippians? Who takes the letter to the Philippians? What runs all through the letter instead of arguments about false doctrines? What great passage is found in 4:6, 7? How does the letter close? Par. 8.

(9) When and where was Colossians written? Par. 1.

(10) Had these brethren seen Paul? Who visited Paul and brought word to him about conditions at Colossae? For what purpose was this letter especially written? What points does Paul make in answering the false teaching about Christ? What else do we find in this wonderful epistle?

How does the letter close? What special salutation does Paul send to this church? (4:18). Par. 10.

Commit to memory Rom. 12:3-8.

LESSON NINETY-SIX.

SEVENTH PERIOD—REDEMPTION—(continued)

B. C. 4—Present time. New Testament Scriptures.

CHRIST.

OUTLINE.

PAUL'S EPISTLES—(concluded).

8. I THESSALONIANS.

1. This is the first one of Paul's letters in point of time; it was written about A. D. 52 while in Corinth, not long after Paul left Athens and after Silas and Timothy came to Corinth from Thessalonica. Acts 18:1, 5; I Thess. 3:6.

2. Paul first praises the Thessalonians and thanks God for their work of faith, labor of love, and patience of hope; he next reminds them of his labors in their midst and commends them for their patience in persecution; then he exhorts them to a pure and holy life and prays for them; since they had gotten some erroneous ideas about the dead and the second coming of Christ he comforts them concerning the dead and gives them instructions concerning the second coming of Christ, showing that the time of His coming is uncertain, and that therefore we should be ready at all times; he exhorts them to continue doing their duty from day to day and to edify one another. The letter ends with exhortations and benediction.

9. II THESSALONIANS.

3. This letter was written not long after the first letter to Thessalonica, either late in 52 or early in 53. Some of the disciples must have misunderstood Paul's teaching on the Second Coming or else refused to accept it and therefore Paul thinks another letter necessary.

4. In this letter Paul gives the "token" by which his letters could be recognized (3:17); the tone of this letter is

rather sharp. (See 2:1, 15; 3:4, 6, 12). In the first chapter he gives thanks to God for their fidelity; in the second he shows that the Lord will not come before the man of sin is revealed and exhorts them to stand fast; in the third he asks them to pray for them that their preaching may be blessed of God; he commands them to withdraw from all who walk disorderly and do not work. The letter closes with salutations and benediction.

10. I TIMOTHY.

5. If Paul was set free in 64 and imprisoned the second time at Rome then this letter was written between the time of the two imprisonments about 67 or 68 A. D.

6. Paul is much concerned about the future of the church and therefore writes to Timothy about the importance of setting things in order and committing the truth to faithful men who should be able to teach others also. He shows Timothy the need and importance of combating false teaching; tells him what to teach concerning prayer, apparel, bishops, deacons, godliness, apostasy, caring for widows, support of elders, love of money, etc. He gives a final admonition and then the benediction.

11. II TIMOTHY.

7. The second letter was written to Timothy just before Paul's martyrdom at Rome, probably A. D. 68. His friends do not gather around him this time. Onesiphorous ministered unto him, (1:16); since the burning of Rome, which was charged to Christians, it was considered a crime to be a Christian. Luke was with Paul (4:11).

8. Paul charges Timothy to stir up the gift that was in him. He encourages Timothy to faithfulness; warns against unprofitable discussions; foretells the evil times that were coming; shows that the scriptures are all-sufficient and profitable for all things; delivers his final charge to Timothy; refers to some personal matters, gives his salutations and closes with his benediction.

12. TITUS.

9. This letter was probably written shortly after I Timothy. Paul is in Macedonia at the time (3:12) wintering in Nicopolis, a city of Epirus, in Western Macedonia. Paul

appears also to have been in Macedonia when he wrote I Timothy (I Tim. 1:3)..

10. Titus is left in Crete to set in order the things that are wanting and appoint elders in every city. Paul here gives the qualifications of an elder; he warns Titus against the unruly men and deceivers and shows that these must be reproved; he gives instructions regarding the aged and the younger; also the duties of servants; he exhorts to pure and holy living; he solemnly charges Titus to teach the truth, and gives some practical instruction concerning the treatment of foolish questions and how to deal with factious persons. After a few personal references and salutations he gives a brief benediction.

QUESTIONS.

(1) Which was Paul's first letter? When and where was it written? Par. 1. Why is it not placed first in the list of Paul's letters? The epistles are not given in the New Testament in the order of the time at which they were written.

(2) What do we find in the first and second chapters of this letter? About what doctrine did the Thessalonians have wrong ideas? What does Paul teach about the time of Christ's Second Coming? What three great essential things should we remember about Christ's Second Coming? (1) That He is coming—this is certain; (2) That "no man knows the day nor the hour"—the time is uncertain; (3) That we should "watch and pray" and be ready at all times "loving his appearing." Par. 2.

(3) When was the second letter written to the Thesalonians? Par. 3.

(4) What does Paul give in this letter? What is the tone of this second letter? What is found in the first chapter? The second? The third? Par. 4.

(5) When and where was I Timothy written? Par. 1.

(6) About what is Paul much concerned? What does he write to Timothy in this letter? Par. 6.

(7) When and where was II Timothy written? Par. 7.

(8) What charges does Paul deliver to Timothy in this second letter? Par. 8.

(9) When and where did Paul write to Titus? Par. 9.
(10) Where had Paul left Titus and for what purpose? What does he write to Titus? How does this letter close?
Commit to memory Romans 12:9-15.

LESSON NINETY-SEVEN.

SEVENTH PERIOD—REDEMPTION—(continued)

B. C. 4—Present time. New Testament Scriptures.

CHRIST.

OUTLINE.

PAUL'S EPISTLES—(concluded)

13. PHILOMON.

1. This short letter was written the same time with Ephesians and Colossians and sent to Philemon by Onesimus, who was Philemon's slave. Phile. 10, 13; Col. 4:7-9; Eph. 6:21.

2. Paul is still a prisoner at Rome; Onesimus was Philemon's slave who had run away and fled to Rome, as many slaves did in those days; while there he heard Paul preach and became a Christian; now Paul sends him back to his master "as a brother beloved" and "no longer a servant." Phile. 10-16.

3. This letter is remarkable for its Christian courtesy; its recognition of law regarding slaves; and the setting forth of the principles of Christian brotherhood between masters and servants in such a way as to do away with the idea of human beings as mere property; not only is the sociological principle that all men should be born free correct, but all who are "born again" are free indeed, with the liberty with which Christ hath set them free. In verse 21 Paul seems to intimate that Philemon will give Onesimus his freedom. This letter also closes with personal references and a benediction.

14. HEBREWS.

4. The thirteen epistles we have considered all begin with the name "Paul"; the letter to the Hebrews begins with the name "God"; it has been questioned that Paul wrote

Hebrews; it may have been written by some other inspired man, but there are some good reasons for supposing that Paul wrote this epistle: (1) It was written in Italy (13:24); (2) The thought is such as to call for a mind familiar with the Levitical priesthood and all the ceremonies of the Law of Moses; it has Paul's conception of freedom from ceremony and the great work of Christ in redeeming souls; (3) There are a great many expressions found in Hebrews that are similar to those found in Paul's letters. It was probably written about A. D. 68 or 69.

5. In the first chapter Jesus is set forth as equal with God and superior to the angels who are "ministering spirits. sent forth to do service for the sake of them that shall inherit salvation." (1:14).

6. In the second chapter we are exhorted to give more earnest heed to the things spoken to us by God through Jesus Christ who, although he was equal with God, yet he came in human form to be our Saviour and helper in time of temptation.

7. In the third chapter Jesus is shown to be greater than Moses and the writer warns us against unbelief. The fourth chapter shows that only those who are faithful shall enter into his rest.

8. The fifth chapter declares that we have a high priest ordained of God, but one who suffered in the flesh and was thus made a perfect high priest in that he could perfectly sympathize with us in our sufferings. The sixth chapter contains an exhortation to "go on unto perfection" and tells us of God's promise and his oath and shows that Jesus is a priest after the order of Melchizedek.

9. Jesus being a priest after order of Melchizedek (chapter seven) and not after the order of Levi, shows that there was a change made in the priesthood and therefore there is a change also in the law. The eighth chapter announces the new covenant and the ninth shows how Christ "put away sin" by offering up himself as a perfect sacrifice of our sins. In the tenth chapter the writer contrasts the law of Moses, or the old covenant, with the law of Christ, or the new covenant, and then exhorts us to draw near to God with full assurance of faith.

10. The eleventh chapter is the great Faith Chapter of the Bible. Here we have several examples of faith given to teach us what faith really is, and then in the twelfth chapter we find exhortations and warnings. In the thirteenth chapter we have some practical instructions concerning social and religious duties. This letter closes like the other epistles: with some personal references, salutations, and a benediction.

QUESTIONS.

(1) When and where was Philemon written? Par. 1.

(2) Who was Onesimus? How did he get to Rome? Whom did he hear preach? What did Paul do with him after he became a Christian? How did he instruct the master to receive the slave? Par. 2.

(3) For what is this short letter remarkable? If the principles of Christianity are carried out by all men will there be any slaves or servants that will be regarded as cattle or even as mere property? How does the letter close? Par. 3.

(4) Who wrote Hebrews? How do all the other epistles we have so far considered begin? How does this one begin? Give some reasons for supposing that Paul wrote this letter. If he did not write it, by what kind of person was it written? If you could prove that Paul did not write it would that mean that it is not inspired? No; God could have inspired some one else just as easily as he inspired Paul. When was this letter probably written? Par. 4.

(5) What is found in the first chapter of Hebrews? Par. 5.

(6) What exhortation do we find in the second chapter and how is Jesus set forth? Par. 6.

(7) How is Jesus represented in the third chapter? What does the fourth chapter show? Par. 7.

(8) What does the fifth chapter declare about Jesus? What exhortation is found in the sixth chapter and what is said about God's promise and oath, and about the priesthood of Jesus? Par. 8.

(9) Who was Melchizedek? (7:1-3). What more do you know about him? (7:4, and Gen. 14:18-20). How was

he "without father, without mother, etc.?" We do not have any account of his father, mother, his birth, or death, nor is there anything said about his priesthood ending and so is Christ: "he abideth a priest forever" and is not the Levitival priests who served only for a few years. What change is made on account of the change in the priesthood? What great truth is announced in the eighth chapter? What glorious fact is referred to in the ninth chapter? What contrast does the writer draw in the tenth chapter? Par. 9.

(10) What is the eleventh chapter of Hebrews called? Why? How is faith described in the first verse? What do we find in the twelfth chapter? The thirteenth? How does this letter close? Par. 10.

Commit to memory Romans 12:16-21.

LESSON NINETY-EIGHT.

SEVENTH PERIOD—REDEMPTION—(continued)

B. C. 4—Present time. New Testament Scriptures.

CHRIST.

OUTLINE.

THE GENERAL EPISTLES.

1. There are seven epistles called "general" because five are not addressed to any particular church or person. One of these was written by James, two by Peter, three by John, and one by Jude. II and III John are personal letters but are placed with these because they are short.

2. The epistle of James was probably written about A. D. 62 just before his martyrdom. This letter is very practical; it emphasizes Christian living through a strong active faith. In the second chapter, where James shows that a man is "justified by works, and not only by faith" (24) he has in mind the works of faith and not the works of the law or works of human righteousness or merit; faith works through love, as we are taught in Galatians 5:6.

3. Peter's first letter was probably written in 64 or 68 A. D. He may have been in Babylon at the time, or possibly in Rome, which he may have called Babylon by a figure of speech.

4. Peter writes in view of persecution and suffering for Christ's sake. He encourages all Christians to be faithful and humble and to rejoice in their afflictions and trials, since there is an "inheritance incorruptible and undefiled, and that fadeth not away" reserved in heaven for the faithful. The letter abounds in exhortations and instructions to all classes regarding their lives as Christians. Silvanus is mentioned as the bearer of the epistle. Peter closes with salutations and benediction.

5. Peter's second letter was written probably shortly before his death, about A. D. 68. (Tradition informs us that Peter was crucified in Rome with his head down). He refers to his martyrdom in 1:13-15. In 1:5-7 we find what are called the Christian Graces. In 1:16-21 he refers to the Transfiguration and the inspiration of the scriptures. The second chapter warns us against false teachers and mockers. The third chapter gives instruction concerning the Second Coming of the Lord and exhortations based on this glorious promise. The book closes with a doxology.

6. John's letters were written when he was old, but there is no way of determining the date.

7. In the first epistle John sets forth the doctrine of our relation to sin as contrasted with our "walking in the light." He develops this thought exhorting us to "abide in the Son" and not to love the world. The third chapter draws a distinction between the children of God and the children of the wicked one and exhorts us to love in deed and in truth. We are warned in the fourth chapter against the anti-Christ and the spirits that confess not that Jesus is come in the flesh. Peter announces the great doctrine that God is love and that we should abide in love that we may abide in God. The letter closes with a warning against idolatry.

8. The second epistle of John is addressed to "the elect lady"; it is therefore not a "general" epistle, although it is usually classified as such. In this short letter we are exhorted to abide in the teaching of Christ and are admonished not to entertain false teachers lest we become partakers of their evil deeds. It closes with a salutation.

9. John's third epistle is written to Gaius and is therefore not a "general" epistle but a personal letter in which

he commends Gaius for his faithful work, and also Demetrius, but condemns the ambition of Diotrephes. He hopes to see Gaius shortly and speak with him face to face instead of writing.

10. The epistle of Jude contains a great exhortation in the third verse. The writer shows us the need of "contending earnestly for the faith": (1) because evil men will creep in (verse 4); (2) there is danger of falling away (verses 5-7). These evil men are described in verses 8-16. We are taught to keep ourselves in the love of God and to show mercy unto others. The letter closes with a most wonderful benediction.

QUESTIONS.

(1) Why is this group of seven epistles called "The general epistles?" By whom were they written? Par. 1.

(2) When was the letter of James probably written? What is the nature and character of this epistle? What kind of works does James have in mind when he says we are "justified by works, and not only by faith"? In what other epistle are we taught that faith works? Par. 2.

(3) When was Peter's first letter written? Where was he at the time? Par. 3.

(4) In view of what does Peter write this letter? To what does he exhort Christians? In what does the letter abound? Who is mentioned as the bearer of the epistle? How does it close? Par. 4.

(5) When was his second letter written? How, according to tradition, did Peter meet his death? How does he refer to this in 1:13-15? What do we find in 1:5-7? Name the Christian Graces. To what does Peter refer in 1:16-21? What warning is given in the second chapter? What instruction is given in the third chapter? How does the book close? Par. 5.

(6) When were John's letters written? What is their date? Par. 6.

(7) What doctrine does John teach in the first chapter of his first epistle? How does he develop the thought? What contrast is brought out in the third chapter? Against what and whom are we warned in the fourth chapter? What

great doctrine is announced toward the close of the letter and how may we abide in God? How does the letter close? Par. 7.

(8) To whom is the second letter of John addressed? Why is this put with the "general" epistles when it is "personal?" II and III John were put in the group of "general" epistles because they are so short and in order to be put with John's other letter. What does this letter contain? How does it close? Par. 8.

(9) To whom is John's third epistle written? Whom does he commend? What does he condemn in Diotrephes? Why does he not write more? Par. 9.

(10) What great exhortation does the epistle of Jude contain? How does the writer show us the need for such an exhortation? How does he describe the evil men? What are we told to do? How does the letter close? Par. 10.

Commit to memory I Corinthians 13:1-3.

LESSON NINETY-NINE.

SEVENTH PERIOD—REDEMPTION—(continued)

B. C. 4—Present time. New Testament Scriptures.

CHRIST.

OUTLINE.

THE BOOK OF REVELATION.

1. This book is called "Revelation" or "Apocalypse" (meaning an "unveiling") because Jesus Christ made a revelation to John concerning things "which must shortly come to pass."

2. John was at the time an exile on the isle of Patmos on account of persecution (1:9). It was probably written about A. D. 95.

3. It was sent to the seven churches "that are in Asia": Ephesus, Smyrna, Pergamum, Thyatira, Sardis, Philadelphia, Laodicea.

4. God gave Jesus Christ the Revelation; "He sent and signified it by His angel unto His servant John." A blessing is pronounced upon him who reads and upon them that hear the words of the phophecy of this book 1:1-3.

5. John sends greetings to the seven churches from him who is and who was and who is to come, and from the seven Spirits of God, and from Jesus Christ "who is the faithful witness, the firstborn from the dead, and the ruler of the kings of the earth." 1:4-5.

6. Next we have a doxology "unto him that loveth us, and loosed us from our sins by his blood" (1:5-6); then there is a reference to the coming of the Lord. 7. Jesus is described as John saw him in the vision (1:12-16); John is commanded to write. (1:17-20).

7. In the second and third chapters we have the seven letters written to the seven churches. In each letter we have Jesus introduced in one of the ways in which he appeared to John in the vision; he then tells them what he knows about them; mentions the things that he condemns; the things that he commends; delivers warnings and rebukes and exhortations; calls upon them to hear what the Spirit saith to the churches; closing each letter with a promise "to Him that overcometh."

8. John sees a door opened in heaven and is shown a beautiful throne in the midst of which there is a Lamb standing and who was the only one found worthy to open the seals of a book that was in the right hand of Him who sat upon the throne. When the Lamb takes the Book the four living creatures, the twenty-four elders and many angels worship Him, and they sing a new song. Chapters 4 and 5.

9. The Lamb then opens the seals one at a time and we are first introduced to the conqueror on a white horse; then follow war, famine and death; red, black and pale horses. The fifth seal shows us those who had been slain for the sake of the word of God. The sixth seal reveals the wrath of the Lamb against kings, princes, captains and others who were not obedient to him (chapter 6). An angel comes from the sunrising and seals the servants of God on their foreheads—144,000 of them, 12,000 of each tribe; a great multitude which no man can number stand before the throne worshipping God with a loud voice; the angels and elders and living creatures also worship Him. (Chap. 7).

(10) The seventh seal is opened and after a half hour's

silence, seven angels appear and there were given unto them seven trumpets; another angel appears with a golden censor; there is given him much incense that he might offer it with the prayers of all the saints upon the golden altar. The angel then fills the censor with fire from the altar and casts it upon the earth and there are thunders, and voices, and lightnings, and an earthquake. The seven angels sound with their trumpets and there follow terrible upheavals, disturbances, sufferings and woes. John eats a little book which he received from an angel; it was sweet in his mouth but turned bitter after he had eaten it and he was told he must prophecy some more. (8-10). In the eleventh chapter we have an account of the measuring of the temple and of the holy city being trod under foot by the nations. The seventh angel sounds; great voices are heard in heaven; the twenty-four elders worship God and the temple is opened in heaven and there follow lightnings, thunders, voices, earthquake, and hail, possibly referring to the destruction of Jerusalem (11.8).

QUESTIONS.

(1) What is the last book in the Bible called? What is the Greek word for "unveiling?" Why is the book so called? Par. 1.

(2) Where was John at the time of this writing? About when was this? Par. 2.

(3) To what churches was this revelation sent? In what cities were these churches? Were these different churches with different doctrines and creeds? No; they were all the same kind but in different cities. Par. 3.

(4) Who gave Christ this revelation? To whom did Jesus signify it and by whom? What blessing is pronounced in 1:3? Par. 4.

(5) From whom does John send greetings to the seven churches? What does he call Jesus in this greeting? Par. 5.

(6) What do we have in 1:5-6? To what does John refer in 1:7? How is Jesus described in 1:12-16? What is John commanded to do? 17-20.

(7) Where do we find the seven letters to the seven churches? How is Jesus introduced in each letter? What

does he say to them in these letters? How does each letter close? Par. 7.

(8) What does John see when the door is opened in heaven? When the Lamb takes the Book out of the right hand of Him that sits upon the throne what do the four living creatures and the four and twenty elders do? What do the angels do? Par. 8.

(9) Who opens the seals? What comes out first? Then what follows? What do the fifth and sixth seals show? What happens before the seventh seal is opened? How many servants are sealed? How many from each tribe? Who gathers around the throne and what do they do there? Par. 9.

(10) When the seventh seal is opened what happens in heaven? How many angels appear with trumpets? With what does another angel appear? To what does he add the incense? What happens when he casts the censer upon the earth? Who eats a little book that tasted sweet but turned bitter after John had eaten it? What was he told he must do? What is found in the eleventh chapter? To what does this probably refer?

Commit to memory I Corinthians 13:4-7.

LESSON ONE HUNDRED.

SEVENTH PERIOD—REDEMPTION—(continued)

B. C. 4—Present time. New Testament Scriptures.

CHRIST.

OUTLINE.

REVELATIONS—(concluded).

1. John sees a great sign in heaven of a woman, a dragon, and a child. There is war in heaven; the Devil and his angels are cast out of heaven; the Devil renews his war upon the earth against the woman who escapes; he then makes war with the rest of her seed, that keep the commandments of God. Chapter 12.

2. A beast comes up out of the sea to make war against the saints. Another beast comes up out of the earth who makes people worship the first beast; he works great signs

and wonders and deceives many. Chap. 13.

3. John sees the Lamb standing on Mt. Zion with 144,000 singing a new song which no one else can learn. An angel flies in mid heaven having eternal good tidings. Another angel follows announcing the doom and fall of Babylon. A third angel follows them and pronounces a curse upon all who will worship the beast. A voice is heard saying "Write, Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord from henceforth; yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors; for their works follow with them." Two angels are sent to reap the earth. Chap. 14.

4. Another sign is seen in heaven: Seven angels having seven plagues, which are the last, for in them is finished the wrath of God. A vision of a sea of glass and those who were victorious over the beast standing by it, with harps of God, singing the songs of Moses and the Lamb. The seven angels are given seven golden bowls full of the wrath of God and the temple was filled with smoke. The seven angels pour out the seven bowls of the wrath of God. Chapters 15 and 16.

5. An angel shows John the judgment of Babylon the great, the mother of the harlots and of the abominations of the earth. Chap. 17.

6. An angel from heaven announces the fall of Babylon the great and describes the extent and completeness of the fall and the terrible desolations. Heaven, saints, apostles and prophets of God are called upon to rejoice because God judged the great mother of abominations. (18:20) Chapter 18.

7. After this there is a four-fold Hallelujah: (1) 19:1-2; (2) 3-4; (3) 5; (4) 6-8. The heavens are opened and the Word of God appears seated upon a white horse and on his garment and on his thigh a name written, King of Kings and Lord of Lords. The birds of prey are invited to the great supper of God to eat the flesh of kings, etc. The beast and the false prophet are cast into the lake of fire. Chapter 19.

8. Satan is bound for a thousand years and cast into the abyss. The first resurrection. After the thousand years

Satan is loosed; he deceives the nations and is cast into the lake that burns with fire and brimstone. The final judgment. Chapter 20.

9. The new heaven and the new earth. John sees the holy city coming down out of heaven. The city is described. 21:1-22:5.

10. Jesus testifies that these words are faithful and true; he says, "I come quickly. Blessed is he that keepeth the words of the prophecy of this book." (22:6-7. John gives his testimony and falls down before the angel, who tells him to worship God. 8-9. The result of the final judgment again referred to in verses 10-15. Jesus gives his final testimony in verse 16. Verse 17 contains the last invitation. John warns any who would add to the words of this book or take away therefrom. 18-19. Jesus once more announces his coming and John responds with the prayer: "Amen; come, Lord Jesus." 20. The book closes with a benediction. 21.

QUESTIONS.

(1) What great sign does John see in heaven? Who is cast out of heaven? Against whom does Satan then make war? Par. 1.

(2) Who else makes war agianst the saints? What other beast arises and what does he do? Par. 2.

(3) What glorious sight does John now behold? What kind of songs do the 144,000 sing? What does the angel who flies in mid heaven have? Who follows him and with what announcement? What message does the third angel bring? What does John hear a voice from heaven saying about those who die in the Lord? Who is sent to reap the earth? Par. 3.

(4) What other sign does John see in heaven? What glorious vision does he behold? What song are those who stand around the sea singing? What is given to the seven angels? What do these bowls represent? Par. 4.

(5) What terrible judgment does John see visited upon Babylon? Par. 5.

(6) Who announces the fall of Babylon and what are the saints of God and the angels asked to do because this

mother of Abominations has been judged? Par. 6.

(7) After this what is heard in heaven? What does the word Hallelujah mean? It means "Praise ye the Lord." Who appears on a white horse? What is written on his garments and thigh? What becomes of the beast and the false prophet? To what great supper of God are the birds of prey invited? Par. 7.

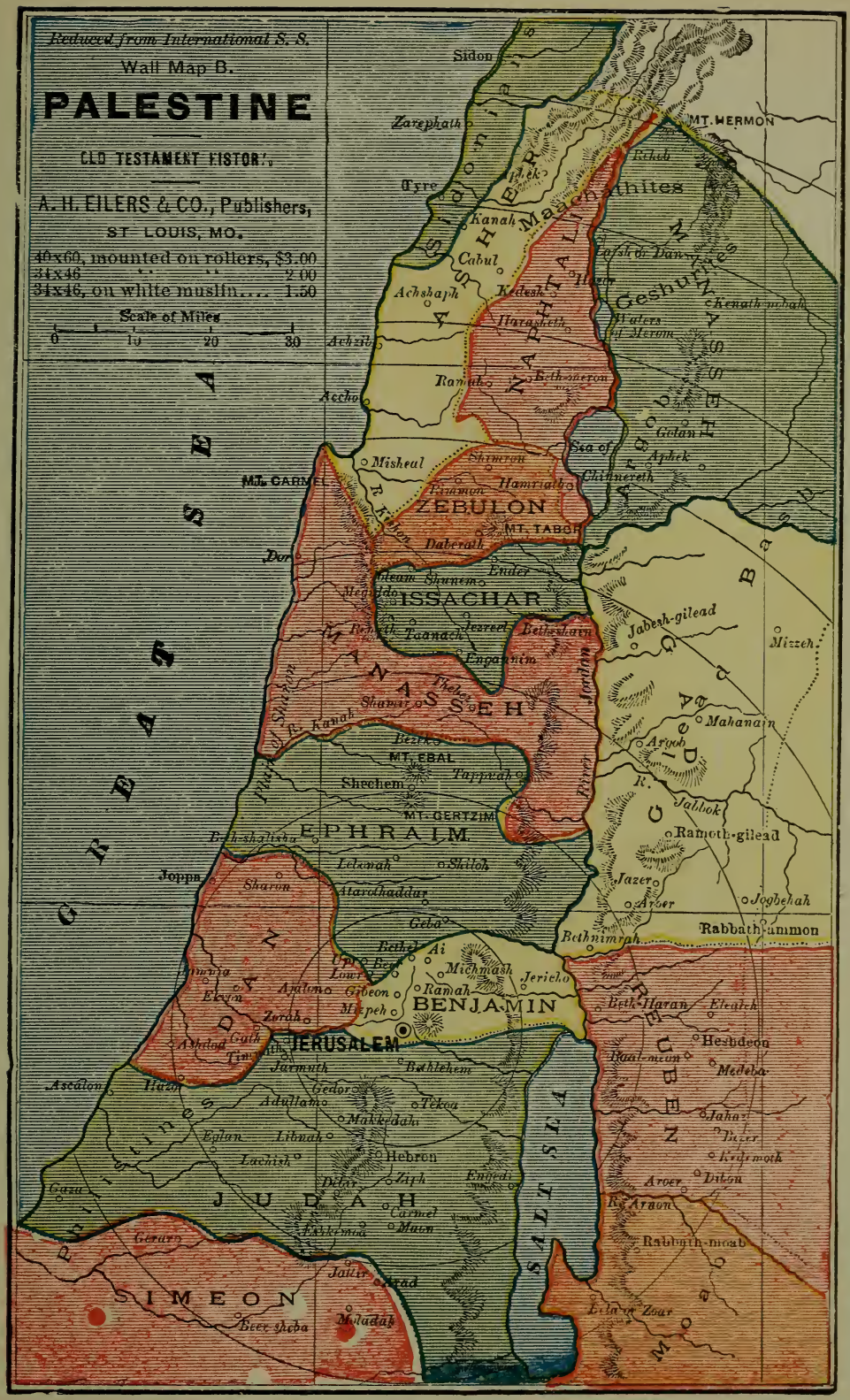
(8) For how long is Satan bound? Who is to have part in the first resurrection? (20:4-5). What happens at the end of the thousand years? What does Satan do then? What becomes of him? What becomes of death? Of Hades? Of any who is not found written in the book of life? Is your name written in the Lamb's book of life? How are our names written there? By faith in Jesus Christ and obedience to the gospel. How are they kept there? By a life of faithful service in the name of Jesus Christ. Par. 8.

(9) When the old earth and heavens have passed away what does John see? What does John see coming down out of heaven? Can you describe that city? Is there a temple in it? (21:22). How is it lighted? (21:23). Who only can enter? (21:27). Par. 9.

(10) What testimony does Jesus bear? (22:6). What promise does he make? (22:7). What testimony does John give and what does the angel tell him when he falls down before him? (8-9). What is said about the result of the final judgment in verses 10-15? What is Christ's final testimony in verse 16? What invitation is mentioned in verse 17? What warning is given in verses 18-19? What does Jesus once more announce in verse 20? How does John respond? What are the last words of Jesus recorded in the Bible? "Yes: I come quickly." How does the book close? What does the word "Amen" mean? "So be it."

Commit to memory I Corinthians 13:8-13.

Reduced from International S. S.
Wall Map C.
PALESTINE
AT THE TIME OF
CHRIST.
A. H. EILERS & CO., PUBLISHERS
ST. LOUIS, MO.
48x72, mounted on rollers, $6.00
36x48, " " 2.00
48x72, on cloth, ... 4.00
36x48, " 1.50
Scale of Miles
0 5 10 15 20
35
36
33
32
Sidon
Sarepta
Tyre
PHOENICIA
ABILENE
150 Miles
Damascus
R. Abana
MT. HERMON
105 Miles
Cesarea Philippi
R. Jordan
90 Miles
TETRARCHY OF PHILLIP
GAULANITIS
UPPER GALILEE
Chorazin
Bethsaida
Ptolemais
Capernaum
25 Miles
Sea of Galilee
Gennesaret
or Tiberias
Magdala
Cana
Tiberias
MT. TABOR
Nazareth
R. Kishon
MT. CARMEL
60 Miles
Nain
GADARENES
Bethabara
LOWER GALILEE
DECAPOLIS
Cesarea
Salim (Enon)
45 Miles
SAMARIA
Gerasa
Samaria
Sychar
30 Miles
Antipatris
Joppa
Arimathea
15 Miles
Philadelphia
Lydda
Ephraim
Emmaus
Jericho
MT. OLIVES
Ashdod
JERUSALEM
Bethany
Bethlehem
Ashkelon
JUDEA
Machaerus
Hebron
R. Arnon
Gaza
to Egypt
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Plain of Sharon
Jordan River
Wilderness of Judea
DEAD SEA
PEREA
PROVINCE OF JUDEA
GALILEE OF THE GENTILES
PEREA ANTIPAS


Reduced from International S. S.
Wall Map B.
PALESTINE
OLD TESTAMENT HISTORY
A. H. EILERS & CO., Publishers,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
40x60, mounted on rollers, $3.00
34x46 " " 2.00
34x46, on white muslin.... 1.50
Scale of Miles
0 10 20 30
Sidon
Zarephath
Tyre
MT. HERMON
Kanah
Cabul
Achshaph
Kedesh
Waters of Merom
Kenath-nobah
Achzib
Ramah
Beth-anath
Accho
Misheal
Shimron
Hamrialh
Sea of Chinnereth
Aphek
Golan
MT. CARMEL
R. Kishon
ZEBULON
MT. TABOR
Daberath
Dor
Ender
Shunem
ISSACHAR
Jezreel
Bethshean
Jabesh-gilead
Mizreh
Taanach
Engannim
Jordan
Shechem
R. Kanah
Bezek
MT. EBAL
Tappuah
Mahanaim
Aroob
R. Jabbok
MT. GERIZIM
EPHRAIM
Ramoth-gilead
Joppa
Sharon
Lehmah
Shiloh
Jazer
Aroer
Jogbehah
Atarothaddar
Geba
Rabbath-ammon
Bethnimrah
Ai
Michmash
Jericho
Ramah
BENJAMIN
Beth-haran
Elealeh
Mizpeh
Zorah
JERUSALEM
Heshbon
Baal-meon
Medeba
Ashdod
Gath
Jarmuth
Bethlehem
Ascalon
Gedor
Tekoa
Jahaz
Adullam
Makkedah
Libnah
Eglan
Lachish
Hebron
Kedemoth
Dibon
Aroer
R. Arnon
Gaza
Debir
Zigh
Carmel
Maon
Rabbath-moab
Beer-sheba
Moladah
Ezion-geber
Zoar
SIMEON
GREAT SEA
PHILISTINES
DAN
NAPHTALI
ASHER
Maachathites
Geshurites
GILEAD
BASHAN
REUBEN
JUDAH
SALT SEA
MOAB

Reduced from International S. S.
Wall Map A.
THE WESTERN HALF OF THE
SCRIPTURE WORLD,
SHOWING
ST. PAUL'S JOURNEYS.
A. H. EILERS & CO., Publishers.
ST. LOUIS, MO.
4 x6 mounted on Rollers, $
Paul's tour with Barnabus Acts XIII, XIV,
" " " Silas Acts XV, XVIII,
" third miss'y tour Acts XVIII, XIV,
" Voyage to Rome
Direction of travel indicated by arrow heads
Modern Names Thus - - (Malta.)
Scale of Miles
0 50 150 250
BLACK SEA
EUROPE
ASIA MINOR
ITALY
SICILY
GREAT MEDITERRANEAN SEA
ADRIATIC SEA
AEGEAN SEA
Rome
Three Taverns
Puteoli
Neapolis
Brundusium
Tarentum
Scodra
Dyrrhachium
Corcyra
Leucas
Palermo
Messina
Rhegium
Mt. Etna
Syracuse
Melita (Malta)
Cephallenia
MACEDONIA
Thessalonica
Pella
Berea
Amphipolis
Philippi
Neapolis
Philippopolis
Adrianople
THRACE
Constantinople
Thessaly
Lemnos
Thasos
Samothracia
Troas
Assos
Lesbos
Mitylene
Tenedos
Chios
Smyrna
Ephesus
Samos
Patmos
Miletus
Coos
Rhodes
Cyclades
Cythera
Phenice
Lasea
Fair Havens
Salmone Pm.
Achaia
Athens
Corinth
Cenchrea
Peloponnesus
Sparta
Hellespont
Troas (Adramittium)
MYSIA
Dorylaeum
PHRYGIA
Sardis
Philadelphia
Antioch
Pisidia
Hierapolis
LYDIA
Colosse
Laodicea
Troglium
CARIA
Iconium
Lystra
Derbe
PAMPHYLIA
Perga
Attalia
Patara
Myra
Cilicia
Taurus
Tarsus
Adana
Issus
Seleucia
Seleucia
Antioch
Berœa
Cyprus
Salamis
Paphos
Citium
PAPHLAGONIA
Sinope
Amasia
Halys
BITHYNIA
Nicomedia
Prusa
Broosa
Gordium
PONTUS
Ancyra
GALATIA
Cæsarea
CAPPADOCIA
Miss. R.
Euphrates (Marash)
Tarsus
Issus
Antioch
Berœa
Lamath
Emesa
Damascus
Tyre
Sidon
Cesarea
Sarona
Joppa
JERUSALEM
Dead Sea
Jordan R.
PALESTINE

Reduced from International S. S.
Wall Map A.

THE WESTERN HALF OF THE

SCRIPTURE WORLD,

SHOWING

ST. PAUL'S JOURNEYS.

A. H. EILERS & CO., Publishers.
ST. LOUIS, MO.
4 x6 mounted on Rollers, $

Paul's tour with Barnabus Acts XIII, XIV, ----------
" " " *Silas* Acts XV, XVIII, ——————
" *third miss'y tour* Acts XVIII, XIV, +++++
" *Voyage to Rome*
Direction of travl indicated by arrow heads →
Modern Names Thus - - - (Malta.)

Scale of Miles
0 50 150 250

THE GREAT SEA
PHOENICIA
GALILEE
SAMARIA
JUDEA
PHILISTIA
EDOM
MOAB
AMMONITES
MIDIANITES
ARAM
SYRIA
Great Syrian Desert
Daphne
Berea
Aleppo
Helam
Tiphsah
Rezeph
Gebal
Byblos
Hamath
Epiphania
Arvad
Tripolis
Ribla
Tadmor
Palmyra
Baalbec
Heliopolis
Zubah
Damascus
Mt. Hermon
Sidon
Zion
Tyre
Maachah
Argob
Hills of Bashan
Kenath
Bozrah
Salcah
Mahanaim
Jabesh Gilead
Samaria
Shechem
Joppa
Ramoth Gilead
Rabbath Ammon
Jericho
Heshbon
Gath
Ashkelon
Hebron
Bezer
Ar Rabbath Moab
Bered
Hormah
Mt. Hor
Sela
Wilderness of Paran
Ezion-Geber
Elath
RED SEA
River of Egypt
A. H. EILERS & CO.
PUBLISHERS,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
THE
EMPIRE
OF
DAVID AND SOLOMON.
Statute Miles
0 20 40 60

GREAT SEA
EGYPT
MIZRAIM
GOSHEN
Nahrin Valley of Lakes
Rameses
Etham
Succoth
Pi-beseth
Pi-Hahiroth
Migdol
Cairo
Memphis Noph
Pharaoh pursues the Children of Israel
Silvor or River of Egypt
Suez
Suez Canal
Port Said
Lake Menzaleh
Damietta
Alexandria
Rosetta
Shirbin
Tanis
Ismailia
Rail Road
Kaphia
Route to the Land of the Philistines
DESERT OF SHUR
DESERT OF PARAN
Wilderness of Shur
Road to Mecca
Marah
Elim
12 Fountains and 70 Palm Trees
YAM SUPH OR RED SEA
Camp on the Red Sea
WILDERNESS OF SIN
Wilderness of Sin
MT. SINAI
Dophkah
Alush
Rephidim
Mt. Sinai
Wilderness of Sinai
Tabernacle
Worship of Golden Calf
GULF OF AKABAH
Route to Mecca
Ashdod
Askelon
Gaza
Gath
Timnath
Jericho
Jerusalem
Jebusites
CANAAN
PHILISTINES
HITTITES
AMORITES
Hebron
Beersheba
Remath Lehi
Gerar
Hormah or Zephath
Sea of the Plain
SEIR
AMALEKITES
Mattanah 50
Beer 49
Almon
Diblathaim 48
Dibon-Gad 47
Arnon 46
Brook Zered 45
Ije Abarim 44
EDOM
Libnah 21
Rissah 22
Kehelathah 23
Haradah 25
Jebel Mughrah
Jebel Yeleq
Shapher 24
Kadesh Barnea 19
Wilderness of Zin
Oboth 43
Rithmah 18
Mithcah 28
Makheloth 26
Moseroth 31
Bene Jaakan 32
Zaphonah 39
Tahath 27
Tarah 28
Horhagidgad 33
Punon 42
Jotbathah 34
Ebronah 35
Ezion-geber 36
Eloth 41
Hazeroth 17
Kibroth Hattaavah 16
Taberah 15
Mt. Seir
Pyramids
LIBYAN Desert
MAP
EGYPT
showing
THE EXODUS
A. H. EILERS & CO
ST. LOUIS

Stations of the Israelites from Egypt to Canaan.

	STATIONS.	IDENTIFICATION.	EXODUS.	NUMBERS.	DEUT.
1	Rameses				
2	Succoth	Rejum el Khail	12.37	33.5	
3	Etham	Unknown	13.20	33.6	
4	Pi-Hahiroth	Ajrud	14.2.9	33.6.8	
5	Migdol	Uncertain	14 2	33.7.8	
6	Wilderness of Shur	Uncertain	15.22		
7	Mahrah	Ain Hawarah	15.23	33.8	
8	Elim	Wady Ghurundel	15.27	33 9	
9	Camp on the Red Sea	Wady Taiyibeh?		33.10	
10	Wilderness of Sin	El Murkiyeh?	16 1	33 11	
11	Dophkah	Ain Markha?		33.12	
12	Alush	Uncertain		33.13	
13	Rephidim	El Watiyeh	17.1	33.14	
14	Mt. Sinai	Plain Er Rahah	19.1	33.15	
15	Taberah	Wady Saal?	NUMBERS 11 3		9.22
16	Kibroth Hattaavah	Erweis el Ebeirig	11.34	33 16	
17	Hazeroth	Ain Hudherah	11.35	33.17	
18	Rithmah	Uncertain		33.18	
19	Kadesh Barnea	Ain Quadis	13.26		11.9
20	Rimmon Parez	Uncertain		33.19	
21	Libnah	Uncertain		33.20	
22	Rissah	Uncertain		33.21	
23	Kehelatha	Uncertain		33.22	
24	Mt. Shapher	Jehel Airaif?		33.23	
25	Haradah	Uncertain		33.24	
26	Makheloth	Uncertain		33.25	
27	Tahath	Uncertain		33.26	
28	Tarah	Uncertain		33.27	
29	Mitcah	Uncertain		33.28	
30	Hashmonah	Uncertain		33.29	
31	Moseroth	Uncertain		33.30	
32	Bene Jaakan	Arabah		33.31	
33	Hor hagidgad	Wady Ghudhaghidh		33.32	
34	Jotbatha	Emshash?		33.33	
35	Ebronah	Uncertain		33.34	
36	Ezion-geber	Gulf of Akabah		33.35	
37	Kadesh Barnea	Ain Quadis	20.1	33.36	
38	Mount Hor	Jebel Maderah	20.22	33.37	10.6
CONJECTURAL.	Bene Jaakan	Arabah			10.6
	Mosera	Uncertain	20.22	33.37	10.6
	Gudgodah, probably same as	Horhagidgad			10.7
	Jotbath	Uncertain			10 7
39	Zalmonah	Wady Amran?		33.41	
40	Eziongeber	Gulf of Akabah			2.8
41	Elath	Gulf of Akabah			
42	Punon	Uncertain		33.42	
43	Oboth	Uncertain		33.43	
44	Ije Aborim	Uncertain	21.11	33.44	
45	Brook Zered	Wady el Ahsy	21.12		10.13
46	Arnon	Wady Mojeb	21.13		10.24
47	Dibon Gad	Dhiban		33 45	
48	Almon Diblathaim	Uncertain		33.46	
49	Beer	Uncertain	21.16		
50	Mattanah	Uncertain	21 18		
51	Nahaliel	Uncertain	21.19		
52	Bamoth	Uncertain	21.19		
53	Mt. Pisgah or Nebo	Jebel Heba	21.20	33.47	
54	Plains of Moab	Ghor en Nimrin	22.1	33.48	
	Jericho				

Mt. Ararat
ARMENIA
Arares
CASPIAN SEA
Mt Taurus
Arissus L.
Artemita
Amida
1ST CAPTIVITY OF ISRAEL
L. Spauta
2ND CAPTIVITY OF ISRAEL
Edessa
Nisibis
Haran
Resæna
Cyrrhus
Singara
NINEVEH
Atropatene
Media
Gaza (Ebatana)
Antioch
Berœa
Arbela
Resen (Larissa)
Rhagæ
Tiphsah
Rezepho
Asshur
Hatra
Carchemish
CYPRUS
Hantath
Emesa
Achmetha (Ebatana)
Mt. Orontes
Tripolis
Arka
Riblah
Halah
Mt. Zagros
Zedad
Berytus
Tadmor (Palmyra)
Anatho
Dura
Opis
Sidon
Relbon
Tyre
Damascus
Gozan
Hara
Kir
Elymais
Acchoh
Syrian Desert
Euphrates
Tigris
Sepharvaim
BABYLON
Plain of Dura
MEDIAN WALL
Susiana
Chaldæans
Israel
Bozrah
Samaria
Calneh
3RD CAPTIVITY OF JUDAH
Shushan (Susa)
Joppa
Jerusalem
Rabbath-ammon
Gaza
Judah
Erech
Digba
Ava
Garden of Eden
Ur of the Chaldees
Euphrates
Conjectural
Ar of Moab
Bozrah
Selah or Joktheel (Petra)
Desert of Paran
R. of Egypt
PERSIA
Reduced from International S. S.
WALL MAP D.
ASSYRIA
And the Adjacent Lands.
ILLUSTRATING THE CAPTIVITIES.
A. H. EILERS & CO., PUBLISHERS,
ST LOUIS, MO.
36x48 Inches, on Muslin, - $2.00.
" " Mounted, - - 3.00.
English Miles
0 50 100 150 200 250
35
40
45
50
30

Deacidified using the Bookkeeper process.
Neutralizing agent: Magnesium Oxide
Treatment Date: May 2005

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